

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

BY D. BRADFORD.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1835.

No. 28. Vol. 50

From the Nashville Union.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

On Saturday, June 27th, 1835, according to public notice previously given, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of the city of Nashville and Davidson County, friendly to the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York, to the next Presidency, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, to the next Vice Presidency of the United States, met at the Court House in this city at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Andrew Hays, Esq., Col. Robert Weakley, was called to the Chair, and Thomas J. Read, Esq. appointed Secretary. On the further motion of Mr. Hays, Maj. Thomas Claiborne, Colonel Charles I. Love, Capt. Theophilus P. Minor, Dr. E. Breathitt, Dr. James Overton, John McIntosh, and Henry Ewing, Esqrs. were appointed Vice Presidents.

Col. James P. Grundy, then rose, and stated the objects of the meeting, read the correspondence between the President and Vice Presidents of the late Baltimore Convention and Mr. Van Buren, and concluded by an eloquent address in favor of the nominations made by the Convention, of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, in the course of which he was repeatedly interrupted by the marked applause of the audience.

After Col. Grundy had concluded his remarks, Mr. Hays again rose, and delivered a powerful and impressive speech in favor of the nominations made at Baltimore, which was received with enthusiastic marks of approbation by the meeting. He concluded by moving that a Committee, consisting of twenty-two, be appointed to prepare and report to the meeting such Preamble and Resolutions as it would be proper to adopt on the occasion.

Whereupon, a Committee for that purpose was appointed, consisting of Andrew Hays, Joseph Philips, Alfred Balch, Jas. T. Holeman, William L. Washington, William P. Maxey, Thomas L. Gains, Cornelius Connor, Samuel H. Laughlin, John Price, V. P. Winchester, V. K. Stephenson, Samuel W. Hope, William H. Hagan, John Waters, John McN. Robertson, Thomas Hickman, Peyton Robertson, James Condon, Sr., Hugh Allison and John Davis.

The Committee then retired for a short time, after which:

Col. Samuel H. Laughlin, on their behalf, submitted the subjoined Preamble and Resolutions, which he read in his place, and then moved to have adopted as expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Alfred Balch, Esq., seconded the motion, and concluded by submitting a brief, eloquent and impressive speech in their support. On the question then being put by the Chair, the Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows:

## PREAMBLE.

The citizens here assembled, view with regret that division among the republicans of the United States, which is indicated by recent political movements in relation to the approaching presidential election. Viewing as we do, the preservation of the republican party as the surest and best means by which, to secure to all classes of our citizens, equal rights and equal privileges in the control and management of the affairs of government, have thought that a candid and respectful declaration of our opinions, not only a right which we in common possess, but called for by the present political posture of affairs. From the time of the election of the elder Adams to the present, the people of the United States have been divided into two great political parties—Federal and Republican. The first, aiming for an administration of the government by and for the benefit of the few—the latter, contending for popular rights and the general participation of the people in the administration of the government. The contest has been constant and unremitted. Whenever the Federal party has discovered the least prospect of success, it has never failed to apply all its means to draw the powers of the government into its own hands. At one time, owing to the want of vigilance and concert in the republican party, the Chief Magistracy was conferred on the younger Adams against the will of a majority of the nation. This was an evil, to remove which, required great and strenuous exertions—and a repetition of which, should if possible be avoided, by preventing the recurrence of the cause which produced it.

There are now before the people of the United States, three candidates for the Presidency,—Mr. Van Buren, of New York; Judge White, of Tennessee; and Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts. The friends of each are pressing their respective claims vigorously upon the American people. That portion which sustains Mr. Webster insists, that the election must eventually come into the House of Representatives and be there decided; and that his chance for success in the House, will be at least equal to that of any

other candidate. The friends of Judge White insist, that neither Mr. Webster nor any other opposition candidate will be run for the Presidency, and that the contest will be between him and Mr. Van Buren alone.

In behalf of Mr. Van Buren, it is urged, that the great body of the republicans, throughout the Union, are in favor of his election, and he should therefore be preferred.

It is proposed to say a few words in reference to the respective pretensions of each of these candidates, and of the mode of by which they respectfully expect to be elected.

Can it be possible, that there is a citizen of Tennessee, who desires to see the election of Chief Magistrate brought before a tribunal, where one of the leaders of his party, (Mr. Burgess of Rhode Island,) has declared in a public address, "that when the election comes before the House, the great interest which I have just examined, may be considered and by all parties, such a course of administration as will secure them, be most solemnly stipulated, and when the rights of the people are secured, that House will select the man most likely with safety to all, and glory to our country, to administer the Executive Government. Here Rhode Island will have a voice as loud, a potency as efficient, as the most extensive and powerful State. Never again, do I wish to see a President, in any other manner elected."

Can the proceedings of 1824-5 be so soon forgotten? Mr. Adams was elected in total disregard of the will of the people.—Who that regards the purity or character of our government, can wish to see an election brought into the House of Representatives, where bad men may act corruptly, and where good men may be subjected to the charge of having done so? Whatever may be the wishes of heated and disappointed partisans, we believe the great body of the people of Tennessee entertain no such wish.

In regard to the pretence, that no opposition candidate will be run—Mr. Webster is now as fully and fairly a candidate as Mr. Van Buren or Judge White. His friends are pushing his claims as earnestly, and unless there be some secret understanding between his friends and the friends of Judge White, as to Mr. Webster's withdrawal, (which we do not believe exists,) there is no authority for the assertion, that he will not be a candidate. The friends of Judge White are compelled to assume a fact, contradicted by the plainest and fullest evidence, when they affirm that the contest is between him and Mr. Van Buren alone. In addition to the nomination made by the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the constant advocacy of his claims by the Federal party north of the Potomac; a meeting in pursuance of public notice, of three or four thousand citizens was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston on 28th of May last, at which it was resolved in the most solemn manner, to support Mr. Webster at the approaching Presidential election. In order that their views might not be misunderstood, they declare in the most emphatic manner, "that the time has not come, when any overruling necessity calls upon the Whigs to compromise their principles or desert their own standard; that while they are not responsible for events, they are responsible, sacredly responsible, for their own consistency, their own enduring love of country, and their own fidelity to the constitution; and that whether successful or unsuccessful, whether found in majorities or minorities, a plain path of duty lies before them, from which they cannot depart, without obvious inconsistency and dereliction of duty."

They also resolved, "That under the influence of these feelings and opinions, that we concur in the nomination of Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and tender to it, our decided and earnest support—and though others waiver, or falter, or surrender; our purpose, still is not to despair in the cause of liberty and the country, but to meet the crisis with zeal, as well as firmness, and to adhere to what we deem principle and duty let who will follow, or who will fly."

From facts now developed, it would seem that the delusion should no longer be indulged, that no opposition candidate will be run for the Presidency. Mr. Webster is already, and another may become, a candidate hereafter. Those who have made different calculations, have entirely mistaken the character of the Opposition. However radically we differ from them in the principles upon which the government ought to be administered, we never believed they could be brought to act upon the low and drivelling principle, of choosing from among their adversaries, him whom they considered the least of evils.

Mr. Van Buren is, as we believe, the choice of the Republican party of the United States. Public opinion designated him as their candidate, long before any other person now before the public was thought of for that office. Hence for several years past, he has been the con-

stant object of attack and abuse from the Opposition. The elections of last year, in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Georgia, Ohio and Illinois, turned expressly upon this point. The political battle was fought over him and for him. The Opposition universally urged their objections to him as the successor of the present Chief Magistrate; the friends of the Administration made up the issue upon that point with them, urging his merits and claims on their part, and prevailed in all the States, above named, except one.

After all this had occurred, we had hoped, that the Republicans of the Union, would have gone on—have elected the man of their party, who stood first in their affections and confidence, to the first office in their gift—and not have listened to the artful suggestions of those, who are enemies to their principles, and whose only hope of success is founded upon the dissensions and divisions they can produce in the Republican ranks. If any doubt could exist as to the individual, who is the first choice of the Republicans of the U. States, recent occurrences are altogether conclusive as to that point. The Virginia elections turned mainly upon the question of the Succession, and the result was favorable to Mr. Van Buren, the Opposition voting, perhaps to a man, against his friends. So in Connecticut, the same convention of Delegates who nominated the Congressional ticket, which prevailed in the recent election, nominated the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, with instructions to vote for Mr. Van Buren. Finally, the unanimous vote of the members of the Baltimore Convention, designating Mr. Van Buren as the Republican candidate, should, put to rest every doubt upon this subject. We know that the Convention at Baltimore, has been derided by the whole Opposition; although they, themselves, have resorted to Conventions to secure the election of Mr. Clay over Gen. Jackson.

We adopt the opinion of Gov. Blount, one of the patriarchs of the Republic. After expressing his favorable opinion, partiality and friendship for Judge White, he says in a recent publication, "but, I am nevertheless, from patriotic motives, in favor of such candidate as a general Convention shall or may nominate. I should view any split or division in the good old republican party, composed as it ever has been, of three fourths of the people of the United States, and the only party I ever was attached to, being one of that people, as the greatest political evil our country could experience." We unite heartily in this sentiment—and therefore we will contribute nothing to produce division or distraction among the Republicans of the Union. We are prepared to surrender all local and personal preferences, to secure the permanency of the principles for which we are contending. Nor do we consider ourselves as yielding any thing, which of right we ought to claim, when we say, that we will support a citizen of New York, in preference to a citizen of Tennessee, in the approaching Presidential election. Of the whole 24 States, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Tennessee have alone given Presidents to the U. States. Tennessee has had the honor of giving the first western President. He has not only been elected, but re-elected. Is not this enough for the present? Is nothing due to magnanimity—to courtesy? New York has never had a President, although she has produced as many great, distinguished and patriotic men as any other State. She is more populous than any other State—she has uniformly, in the public councils of the nation, sustained the measures of the Tennessee President, since he came into office. When New York now presents her favorite as a candidate, backed by Pennsylvania, and almost the whole Democracy of the other States—we ask is it liberal in us to refuse our co-operation, and insist that there is another citizen of Tennessee, who would make a good Chief Magistrate, and whose claims ought to be preferred? We do not intend to go into a minute examination or comparison of the respective qualifications for the office of President, between Mr. Van Buren and Judge White. If the friends of Judge White say he is qualified for the station, the friends of Mr. Van Buren say, (and justly say) that he is better qualified. If the friends of Judge White say he is honest, so say the friends of Mr. Van Buren of him. If the friends of Judge White say, the Opposition is not so hostile to him as they are to Mr. Van Buren, the friends of Mr. Van Buren say, the reason of their greater hostility to him than to Judge White, arises from his greater efficiency in opposing them and carrying on the measures of this Administration; and that in proportion to this hatred, should be our attachment to him, as he has incurred their hatred by rendering service to us and our measures, and that they dread his elevation, because he will have more power "to perfect that which has already been so gloriously begun."

We are of the opinion that the great measures of this Administration should be carried out, and become the settled policy of the country; and that this can best be done by those, or the great body of those, who have commenced and carried them on to their present stage. The Republican party are those, who have assisted the present Chief Magistrate in these measures thus far. If they are divided and broken up, no reasonable man can suppose a consummation of these measures will be effected by their adversaries, who have steadily and uniformly opposed them.

If Mr. Van Buren be the choice of the Republican party, as he unquestionably is, he will receive their votes, or the greater part of them, at the approaching election. If they fail of success in electing him, some individual will be elected by the Opposition—and, as we believe, more depends upon those who elect, than upon the individuals who may be elected, we can have no confidence that the measures of this Administration will be carried out in practice. Therefore, without detracting from the merits of others, we are constrained to think, that the only safe course to perpetuate the leading measures and policy of this Administration, is not only to elect a man who is favorable to them, but to elect him by that great political party who stand committed to their support. Then there will be harmony of feeling and concert of action, between all those who are engaged in the pursuit of the same objects—and that new spectacle in this government will not be exhibited, of one political party electing a President, and of his being compelled, either to abandon his principles, or to look to the party who opposed his election for the support of his measures.

We have thought, and still think, that we have been contending for great principles, on which depends the welfare of the country and the preservation of civil liberty; and, that much has been achieved by the present illustrious and patriotic Chief Magistrate, and his friends, in the establishment of these principles. But we have seen with regret, that some of those who, formerly, professed the warmest attachment to the present Executive, are now endeavoring by indirect means to lessen his standing and alienate the affections of his best friends from him. They say, he is attempting dictation, that is, when they give to the public an erroneous opinion for him—and he barely replies,—"Since I have been in the Executive Chair, I have carefully abstained from all interference with the elective franchise, and have invariably acted upon the principle, that to the people belonged the exercise of this sacred right, uninfluenced by any considerations but those which related to the public good." "All my friends must perceive that to be consistent, my preference as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him who is most likely to be the choice of the great body of republicans." Had he been silent a false impression would have been made on the public mind. If he spoke, he could not have said less. The fact is very apparent, that those pretended friends of his, wished to use his name in favor of Judge White.—But this distinguished patriot, rising above the consideration of men, and taking a comprehensive view of the whole Union and the best interest of his country, disregarding all personal preferences and sectional and local feelings, based his sentiments and opinions on immutable principle.

He might, with great truth, have gone further, and have said, "he was not for Judge White, because he knew he was not the choice of the Republican party, or a tenth part of it—but he confined his response strictly to the unwarrantable allegation which had been made.

It is, however, a matter of gratification, that the President of the United States, has such a firm hold upon the affections and confidence of the people of Tennessee, that many of his worst enemies cover and take refuge under his wings. They will abuse and calumniate his friends and his party, but studiously avoid an open assault upon him. They know full well, that the brave, chivalrous and intelligent people, will not desert the man, who led them on to victory and renown, against the enemies of their country, and who in the civil department of the government, in addition to the great benefits conferred on the whole country, has done so much to elevate and give character and celebrity to our State. They, therefore, praise the man they hate.

It should be a matter of deep concern and mortification, to every citizen of the United States, and particularly of Tennessee, that the sentence of the Senate of the U. S. unjustly condemning the President for a violation of the Constitution and Laws, in removing the public Deposits, from the Bank of the United States, stands upon the records of that body unpunished, unrescinded and unrecalled. We, therefore, hope and believe, that the General Assembly of Tennessee, will at the next Session, place upon its journals an expression of strong disapprobation of the conduct of the Senate of the United

States in regard to this important matter, and instruct our Senators in Congress as to their future duty in relation to it.

In conclusion, we have thought proper, as a becoming expression of our opinion, on the occasion, which has called us together, to adopt the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That we have unabated confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the present Chief Magistrate, and will support his Administration in good faith, until the expiration of his term of service.

**Resolved,** That, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, ought to be supported at the next election for President of the United States, and we will use all fair and honorable means in our power to secure his election.

**Resolved,** That as the Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, has not, so far as we have learned, accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency, we deem it premature to say more, than that, we will support him, or any other individual, who may be the candidate of the Republican party, for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

**Resolved,** That the editors of the Nashville Union, Republican, and Banner, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers.

On motion of V. P. Winchester, Esq. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

**Resolved,** That a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, consisting of thirty four members, be appointed.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed to be of the said Committee, viz:

Felix Robertson, V. P. Winchester, Samuel H. Laughlin, John McIntosh, Dr. John Irwin, Dr. James Overton, John R. Burke, Dr. James Young, Dr. John Waters, George S. Smith, Robert Gibson, Dr. Thomas R. Jennings, Thomas J. Read, James P. Grundy, Cornelius Connor, Joseph Anderson, Richard Garrett, Robert McCulloch, Thomas G. Master son, Liston E. Temple, Mason Vannoy, A. B. Burgess, John Austin, George W. Lattimore, Isaac C. Benson, Dr. J. Al-laway, Timothy Kezer, Orville Loving, John Hall, Thomas Allison, H. McNish, J. H. Hough, C. Y. Hooper and A. Balch.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. WEAKLY, Chairman.  
T. Claiborne, J. McIntosh, C. I. Love, T. P. Minor, E. Breathitt, J. Overton, H. Ewing.  
Attest T. J. READ, Secretary.

**Lawyers.**—By some reasoners it is argued, that as lawyers only fully and clearly understand the laws, they alone ought to be entrusted with business of legislation. It is true, undoubtedly, that lawyers understand what may be called the architecture of law better than others. They would more readily detect a flaw in the wording of a new act, than the individuals of other professions. They would not be so apt to make laws over again which had already been enacted; or to make new laws which are incompatible with old ones, before the latter had been repealed. In building a house, an individual gives his plan to the architect, who builds it accordingly. The former knows best what kind of a building would suit his purposes, but the latter knows best how to construct it. Thus it is with the people and the lawyers. The former must decide for themselves what new laws and regulations ought to be made, while the latter should be employed in giving them form, and engraving them upon the present system. If lawyers, only, were employed in making laws, they alone would reap benefit from them. It is not to be expected that they would have more disinterestedness than any other class of men are known to possess. The community must employ lawyers to possess and interpret the laws, not to make them; as ministers are employed to preach the gospel not to make it.—*West. Statesman.*

**History.**—We hear volumes uttered respecting the usefulness of history, in storing the mind with the knowledge of the principles of human action. It has been defined "philosophy teaching by example." The value of the essential parts of history cannot be overrated. The philosophy of history is indispensable to the moralist and the legislator. But let us examine those histories which are compiled for the use of schools and juvenile readers. What benefit can such minute and heterogeneous collections of facts afford to the growing mind—facts gathered together without regard to any thing but their chronological relation to one another? The majority of historians seem to consider that the most important object in compiling facts is chronological accuracy. They exercise no philosophical discrimination in the composition of their works. All those facts which do not serve to elucidate some important principle in philosophy, are better forgotten than remembered. Those facts which serve to illustrate the principles of human action, which are also the natural laws of government, morals and civil society, are all the essentials of history. Chronology is no further useful than it serves to place causes and effects in their right relative position. History ought never to be studied as an exercise of the memory, but as an exercise of the reasoning powers; not for the purpose of storing the memory with facts, but the mind with philosophy. The reader should never attempt to remember any thing more than what forces itself upon the memory without any positive effort.—*Id.*

**Self Esteem.**—It is a common opinion that the majority of men esteem themselves too highly; that they are inflated beyond measure with pride and self-conceit. The truth is, there is rarely an individual to be found who possesses enough of this quality. There are thousands who look down with contempt upon others, who are really their superiors, and who greatly reverence others who are really their inferiors. These contemptu-

ous and reverential mortals will generally be found to possess more vanity than self-esteem. They are the most cringing sycophants on earth, when they fall into the company with some eminent and learned dunce, whom they humbly would indicate, as great as his standing and eminence would indicate. Such men do not deserve to be called proud. Vanity is their characteristic, and their souls are filled with two other sentiments which give the tone of all of their opinions and the direction of all their conduct. These are contempt and idleness; contempt for the generality of their acquaintance who are really estimable characters, and reverence for a few dunces, who are surrounded with a halo of fictitious glory. That haughtiness of manner which is considered indicative of self-esteem, is often nothing more than a manifestation of a contempt for others, and is often connected with the lowest esteem of one's self.—*Id.*

**Leading Strings.**—There is danger in directing the human mind too far by leading strings. The curiosity should be awakened and stimulated, but the mental faculties themselves should not receive more assistance than is necessary to insure their progress in knowledge. By simply inspiring the mind with a thirst for knowledge, we aid the mental progress of the pupil; but by furnishing the mind with the ideas and opinions which it should embrace, we crowd it with information without strengthening its faculties. We thereby convert it into a mere intellectual machine. We destroy the individuality of its character and modes of thinking. This is the general consequence of filling every school book with questions and answers. They inform the pupils too minutely what they should study and remember. They leave too little to be performed by the unaided efforts of the mind, and thus leave its powers of investigation unexercised. They render the taste and genius of the pupils subservient to the precision of arbitrary rules and methods.—*Id.*

**From the New England Galaxy.**  
**DEGREES OF DRUNKENNESS.**  
"First, Fresh; Second, Emphatic; Third, Glorious; Fourth, Uprarious; Lastly, Insensible." [Frolics of Puck.]

**FIRST.**  
That ruby cheek, and sparkling eye  
Prove jolly Bacchus in possession;—  
Prenominate of a spree,  
They mark the aspect of a fresh'un.  
He fills the goblet to the brim,  
Drinks and refills,  
Until his happy senses swim,  
And his head reels to and fro.

He thinks his very thought is aue,  
And soon from fresh becomes  
**EMPHATIC.**  
As a crowded house the throng  
Fast to the door are borne along,  
Shoulder to shoulder, hip to hip—  
All the ideas by liquor wrought  
Are in a chaos sundry brought  
Upon the burthened lip;—  
Jostling, pushing,  
Outward rushing,  
The crowd each other's step embarrasses;  
So one word or one jest trips  
Upon the extraneous biber's lips;  
Though pressed not half so pressed, in vain  
You strive his meaning to attain,  
His words but put himself in pain,  
And serve the listener to harass;—  
Forthwith he rises to the equalics  
As if each word is in italics;  
With gestures odd, and upraised hand,  
He emphasizes if and and;—  
Till, as all present, his coteries  
That he has reached the order  
Of a glorious  
**GLORIOUS.**

As difficulties but incite  
The impetuous mind to father daring,  
His swollen tongue tho' oft he'd bite,  
Yet will he still continue swearing;  
While deeper his potations grow,  
His patriotism 'gins to flow;—  
He damps the fool who does not think  
A man to drunkenness should drink;—  
In politics his opiate party  
Is visited with curious hearty;  
Till his noise shows he has from glorious,  
Gone a step farther to  
**UPRARIOUS.**

"Wake snakes!" "Hoza!" waste and confusion,  
Bye-words, and shouts, and noisy revel,  
Wassail and wine in profusion  
Have with his senses played the devil!  
Windows are smashed, and glasses broken;  
Too drunk to speak; no longer spoken,  
His oaths are belted, such a rate on  
As to astonish even Satan.  
Until with liquor gorged full  
He drops him down.

**INSENSIBLE.**  
Here "Bacchus-plenus," full of wine  
Behold the "human form divine!"  
Like leather bag of ages back,  
His hide is but a liquor sack!

**NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.**  
THE 24th instalment of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, will become due and payable on Monday, the 29th inst. After that day, the President will attend daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., at the Bank of the United States, in Lexington, for the purpose of refunding all money paid to the Commissioners in Lexington for Stock not retained.  
JOHN TILFORD, Pres.  
June 27, 1835-26-3t

**POCKET-BOOK LOST.**  
LOST in Lexington, or between Lexington and Paris, on Thursday, the 11th inst, a Memorandum Pocket-Book, containing from 7 to 11 dollars in Ohio money, (small notes) and a number of small notes of hand, due to myself, besides memorandums connected with the book, and on separate pieces of paper. If it is found and left at either of the Printing Offices in Lexington, or handed to myself in Maysville, the finder shall have five dollars of the money.  
WM. TANNER.  
June 17, 1835-25-1f

**RUNAWAY IN JAIL.**  
WAS committed to the jail of Fayette county, the 3d inst. by a Justice of the Peace for said county; a mulatto boy who calls himself  
Thomas Stewart,  
says he is free, and came from Tazewell, Claiborne county Tennessee; he is about five feet 6 or 8 inches high; about 18 years old, had on a blue cotton roundabout, blue jeans pantaloons; striped cotton vest, and new fur hat. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take him out.  
THOMAS B. MEGOWAN, J. P. C.  
Lex. July 3, 1835-26-3t

**BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# GAZETTE.



"The Stars and Stripes, long may it wave  
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

**NATIONAL NOMINATION!!**  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

**ANDREW JACKSON.**  
"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—*Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.*

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.  
No maxim is better received, or considered more certain than that "trade will regulate itself and find its level"—yet for want of management and a correct understanding of our just claims, we every where see the most proportionate profits arising from labor and the unreasonable distinction and difference in prices.

I can perceive no reason why the profits arising from the culture of a good plantation in the latitude of 37 and 8 degrees should differ, or be less than the cultivation of a similar plantation in 22, 3 and 4; yet there is a marked difference and the inhabitants are spreading like a great wave of the ocean, from their own desirable homes into the first, to find places to transplant themselves into the second.

A little well timed reflection would stop the mad career and commence the miscalculating many, thus engaged, of the absurdity of their pursuit. Why should the planting in Kentucky be less profitable than in Louisiana, or Mississippi, in other words, why should the raising of hemp and grain be less profitable than the raising of cotton and sugar? Although trade will find its level, it is often very tardy, and much inconvenience is felt and loss sustained before such level is found. Trade should be aided, not by government alone, for that often in assisting one branch of business, does it injure another. The proper aids are individual exertion, well directed and good arrangement. Labor misapplied, is labor lost. The principle reason why Kentucky has been so kept down, is, that she has been compelled to depend on a domestic or home market for sales of the products from agriculture. The purchasers have been comparatively few in number, who have so concerted, that rivalry has been kept down, and the prices pretty much what the purchasers have been pleased to give us. This with a few exceptions has been the case with hemp, horses, hogs and bullocks. In the south, the cotton and sugar states have been borne up by foreign competition, in which there can be no concert nor pledges of concert. At one and the same time the vessels of all the manufacturing and carrying nations are buying in freight for cargoes of cotton, composed of traders of different languages wholly unknown to each other, no privacy—no connection—nothing can be arrayed, no agreement made amongst the rival incongruous purchasers, manufacturers, carriers and speculators. Amidst the confusion of such materials the commodity must rise to a fair price and attain its proper level; but in Kentucky we depend upon a home market, the purchasers are the manufacturers, living door neighbors to each other, the whole concern can be convened at any given point by day or by night in half an hour, and in such meeting (often in conclave) the price is settled for the present or ensuing season; whilst we, the laborious growers of the article, influenced by our short sighted calculations, often misled by concerted tales, and often compelled by necessities, real or imaginary, to force off or let go the article at a most reduced price. Thus the purchasers uniting for mutual advantage have the means of calling in the raw material at their own price; in addition to this, they have had the principal control of the money market, whereby they have wielded a most disproportionate influence. So that the prices given have been more the result of liberality than necessity, and we have more right to applaud than complain.

The planters have no means of counterbalancing these advantages, they are too numerous to act in concert, their means of obtaining information too limited; besides their wants of necessities are too multifarious to arrange the necessary defensive operations.

The remedy would be, either to receive the rent in hemp, so much hemp per acre, or to suffer the tenant to have the option of bonding the debt by giving good security, with interest from the date until paid. Landlords seldom have urgent calls for the rent; but from the fear of losing it or from discontents which often arise between landlords and tenants, no indulgence is given and suits by action of debt or by disparaging are preter with great urgency. The short sighted creditor wholly unconscious of the injury he does himself by forcing the staple of his country into market thus prematurely, hereby regulating and keeping down the price of his own hemp as well as that of the community generally. This evil corrected together with the erecting of individual store houses for the safe keeping of the article, would at once prevent precipitate sales and put it in the power of every grower to obtain a fair equivalent for the labor or raising it.

Though the tenor of my remarks seem to cast censure on the manufacturer, nothing is farther from my views. There is nothing unfriendly to that interest contemplated. We can do nothing without manufacturers, there is no opposition in the two interests, they are accordant and united. Often men of small capital become manufacturers, there all is at risk, a single spark may and has

ruined the best budding prospect. They have a great deal at stake, vast sums to be promptly paid out for the raw material, for labor and for provisions, he ought to make money fast, and has generally done so, no man in any country has accumulated faster than the industrious hemp manufacturer when blest with good luck. Whilst he seems to obtain the article unreasonably low, it is the way of the world it is our fault not his, and whilst I press the corrective here suggested they tend to his advantage as well as to ours. (The reader will know that I have no allusion to the prices of the present day. They are high and I fear too high for substantial benefit, but my reflections arise from a contemplation of the past rates and future prospects of the hemp market.) The cause of the present rise is, deficiency in the article or anticipated deficiency owing to the increase of factories and the shortness of the last year's crop. If the whole stock of the country was confined to the product of the last year, there would indeed be great deficiency, but such is not the fact, but little over half the supply of the present year was raised the last year, the residue were crops reserved the preceding one, two and three years. The old stock will all be worked off the present season and whatever may be the abundance of the growing crop (and never crop looked more promising) the prices must certainly keep good the next year, the whole increased demand having to be supplied by a single year's exertion. Yet astonishing to tell, many forehanded planters are so short sighted as to be now engaging all they make at short sighted rates for the future year, thereby ruining the market and depriving themselves and their neighbor of the seed, of near one half of what they have a full and fair right to expect, were they to act as they should do. More of this in my next.

**PENN.**  
**THE MAR CLAIM.**  
Our readers in this vicinity have lately heard considerable about the Mar claim, and there is a Mar stock in the market, in which it is said considerable speculations have been made. The following account of the origin and nature of this claim, is given in the Limington Recorder, and probably comes from a gentleman at that place who has paid some attention to the investigation of the subject.—*Portland Advertiser.*

**The Earl of Mar.**—This nobleman, who commanded the army of the pretender in the Scottish rebellion of 1719, is said to have left a son and a daughter at Newcastle upon Tyne, when he and the unfortunate prince made their escape into France. Soon after, the son, quite a boy, came to America, and landed at Portsmouth, N. H. where he lived a short time, and finally married in Kittery, in this country. After the British Government granted a pardon to the Earl, with permission for him to return to his estate at Newcastle, he sent for his son, who went to England, and had an interview with his father. It was agreed that the son should return to America, and accompany his wife to England but circumstances of an extraordinary nature detained him for two or three years in this country, at last he was suddenly taken sick and died.

He left six children, who settled in different parts of Maine and New Hampshire, from whom originated nearly all this part of America who bear the name of Mar. The heirs have lately taken measures to recover the immense property left by the Earl of Mar in England, and have sent an agent to Newcastle upon Tyne for this purpose. The property is said to amount to the enormous sum of sixty or eighty millions of dollars.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
By the ship Rhone, Capt. Rockett, at New York from Havre, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Paris papers to 31st of May inclusive, and Havre to the 1st of June.

Capt. Rockett states that the Report on the Indemnity Bill was to be made in the Chamber of Peers on the 4th day of June, and that the debate would commence on the Monday following. The general impression was, that the bill would pass as it came from the Chamber of Deputies; though some supposed that the conditional clause inserted on motion of Gen. Valaze, would be stricken out.

The question of complying with the demand of the Queen of Spain for an armed intervention on the part of France, was still undecided. We give below a number of quotations from different Paris journals, expressive of their views on the subject. There is evidently a strong reluctance to engage in this new crusade, the beginning of which is more easily seen than the end.

The Chamber of Peers were still occupied with the "Monster Trial."

The French squadron lately fitting out at Toulon was on the point of sailing for Greece, but was detained by easterly winds. It consists of three ships of the line and a frigate.

Accounts from Constantinople state that a number of fires had lately occurred there, one of which destroyed 50 houses. The Cholera had broken out at Magadore (Africa.) Up to the 17th of May, none but Moors and Jews had been attacked.

A line of steamboats is about to be established between Havre and Brighton, Eng. A boat is to run in each direction once a week.

The Courier de l'Isere announce that the manufactures of Lyons are at this moment in full work, and so numerous are the orders for silk goods for America, that at present not one half of them can be executed. A rise in wages has taken place in consequence.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET.**  
There was a panic in the London Stock Exchange on the 21st, 22d and 23d of May—Consols fell to 91½-8, and all the floating securities were seriously depreciated. In the foreign market, the alarm was still greater, and the fluctuations had not been equalled in the last twelve years. Spaniards Bonds were down at 49, rose to 54½, and closed at 54½. Columbian Bonds fell to about 37 or 38, for it was barely possible to obtain any correct price, and closed at 39, and at one time such was the alarm prevailing, that no buyers could be found, business being absolutely suspended. Portuguese Bonds fell to 92, but in a few minutes, without any intermediate price, they rose to 93 and fluctuated violently between 94 and 97, closing at 96. The Spanish Scrip equally affected, having been done at 6 discount, for which it rallied at 2½ discount, and closed at 5 discount. The cause of all this was unexplained.

**London, Monday evening 25th.**—There has been a session of the panic of the latter part of the past week, but the speculation has been on a very limited scale to day, and the reaction has been very unimportant; when the extraordinary depreciation of the various Securities is considered.

Consols, early in the day, were done at 91½ & fell to 92½ and closed at this latter price. Discounts of good commercial paper have not been very difficult, but the rate of interest is high. In the foreign market, the Spanish and Portuguese Bonds have been the chief objects of speculation, but in them the variation in value has been slight, the market having been entirely free from that violent fluctuation by which it was marked on Thursday and Friday. Spanish Bonds at the close of the business to day were 52½ 3/4, and the Scrip left off at a discount of 3½ 3/4, in Portuguese there was a tolerable steady market, but without any material alteration in price, the closing price being at 97.

In the South American Securities, also, the transactions have been on a minor scale. Columbian Bonds left off at 41½. Chiliian at 51, and Brazilian at 85.

The intelligence from Mexico has had little effect on the Stock, which, at the close of business, was 41½.

**FRANCE.**—The advices from Paris are to the effect. We see nothing in them in regard to American affairs. The Court of Peers were proceeding slowly with the trial of the Lyons prisoners. Louis Philippe, it appears, is becoming desirous of propitiating the good people of Lyons by a Royal boon. The 300,000 francs which were to have been paid to the Duke of Dalmatia as the price of three pictures of which the Duke is possessed were to be expended in extraordinary purchases of goods manufactured in the city of Lyons.

The Chambers of Deputies has rejected the proposition for reducing the force at present kept up at Algiers.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d and 23d, upon the report of the Committee relating to the case of M. M. Cormenin and Puyraveau was extremely animated. M. Cormenin spoke at length in explanation of the course he had adopted. The explanations he had given respecting his signature were given as a personal matter freely and candidly. He considered the conduct of the Peers as an unconstitutional interference with rights of the Chamber. The speech of M. Cormenin gave the tone to the debate, and the comment upon the Chamber of Peers assumed a most violent character. The President interposed his authority to temper the storm; but at that period the reporters of the press interposed their opinions. This extraordinary interference created a scene of confusion and tumult to be described, in the midst of which the President adjourned the Chamber.

Whilst this scene was passing in the Chamber of Deputies the Court of Peers was proceeding with the trial of the prisoners. The refractory were on Thursday again summoned to attend, but their answer was a positive refusal to comply with the summons. The Court, upon this refusal, being announced by the officer, decided to proceed with the trial in the absence of the accused. Two of the prisoners from Lyons were selected, and questioned by the President, and several witnesses having been examined in support of the charges against them, the court adjourned until Thursday.

**SPAIN.**—The advices from Madrid were to the effect. The Court of Peers was engaged in debating the question of the national debt, but the discussion presented nothing of novelty. The Quotidienne announces a further advantage attained by the Carlist forces in the capture of the fort of Trevino, about three leagues north of Vittoria. A column of Zumalacaregui's army took possession of this position on the 12th. The garrison of 400 men, were made prisoners, and treated with the greatest humanity by the captors; from 300 to 400 markets were found in the fort, together with other stores. Valdez, it appears, has taken a position on the right bank of the Ebro, where he is fortifying himself.

**OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.**  
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1835.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

**At New Orleans.**  
300 barrels of pork  
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
275 bushels of new white field beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
3000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
100 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
**At Baton Rouge.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
220 bushels of new white field beans  
3500 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons good cider vinegar  
**At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.**  
360 barrels of pork  
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
330 bushels of new white field beans  
5250 pounds of good hard soap  
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
120 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One half on the 1st May, remainder on the 1st December, 1836.

**At the public landing, six miles from FORT TOWSON, mouth of the Chiemichi.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
220 bushels of new white field beans  
3500 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered, in all the month of April, 1836, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1836.

**At Fort Coffee, 10 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.**  
65 barrels of pork  
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
60 bushels of new white field beans  
990 pounds of good hard soap  
450 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
250 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1836.

**At Fort Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris 140 miles above Fort Coffee, Arkansas.**  
540 barrels of pork  
1125 barrels of fresh superfine flour

425 bushels of new white field beans  
7930 pounds of good hard soap  
3600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
130 bushels of good clean dry salt  
2025 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of May, 1836.

**At Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis.**  
600 barrels of pork  
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
550 bushels of new white field beans  
8800 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
200 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Leavenworth, mouth of Little Platte.**  
280 barrels of pork  
580 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
250 bushels of new white field beans  
4000 pounds of good hard soap  
1850 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
90 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1040 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One half on 1st May, remainder 1st October, 1836.

**At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi river.**  
220 barrels of pork  
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
550 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.**  
300 barrels of pork  
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
220 bushels of new white field beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
3000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
100 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.**  
150 barrels of pork  
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
165 bushels of new white field beans  
3600 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
60 bushels of good clean dry salt  
675 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1836.

**At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
220 bushels of new white field beans  
3520 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Gratiot.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One half 1st May, remainder on 1st October, 1836.

**At Fort Howard, Green Bay.**  
240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
220 bushels of new white field beans  
3520 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Mackinaw.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

**At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.**  
240 barrels of Boston No 1 pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
220 bushels of new white field beans  
3520 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole to be delivered in December, 1835, and January and February, 1836.

**At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.**  
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.**  
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.**  
60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Walcott, Newport, R. I.**  
60 barrels of New York mess pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Governor's Island, New York Harbor.**  
180 barrels of New York mess pork  
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
165 bushels of new white field beans  
2640 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles

60 bushels of good clean dry salt  
675 gallons of good cider vinegar  
**At Fort McHenry, Baltimore.**  
60 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
125 barrels of fresh superior Howard street flour

55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
**At Fort Severn, Annapolis.**  
60 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
125 barrels of fresh superior Howard street flour

55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
**At Fort Washington.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Monroe, Old Point Crawford.**  
300 barrels of pork  
625 barrels of fresh superior Howard street flour  
275 bushels of new white field beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
100 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Moultrie, Charleson, S. C.**  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Oglesboro Barracks, Savannah, Ga.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**At Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.**  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar

**NOTE.**—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid, the periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be—one fourth first June, 1st September, 1st December, 1836, and 1st March, 1837. The hogs of which the pork is packed, to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quantity is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.—The pork is to be carefully packed with Turkeys' Island Salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped.—The Vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in watertight barrels; and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Fort Armstrong, Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peters, must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1836. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses to be paid by contractor, until they are deposited at such store houses as may be designated by the Agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contracts; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants or Banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.  
July 1, 1835—28—20 Sept.

**Lexington Branch Bank of Kentucky.**

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceding the discount day.

WILL S. WALLER, Cash'r.  
July 8, 1835—37—t

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 5th day of September next, a small FARM of Forty Acres of first rate Land, about one half cleared and under good fence, and first rate HEMP LAD; the balance is well timbered.

It is situated on the waters of Davies' fork, Fayette County, about half way between Wickliffe and Hardesty's Mills; convenient to each, and in a first rate neighborhood for a Mechanic of any kind. There is on the land a first rate hewed LOG HOUSE and KITCHEN and other buildings suitable, nearly all new. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and look at the Land. There is a good spring of water convenient, and everlasting stock water.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale. On the same day and at the same place, there will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for sums over five dollars, under that sum, cash in hand, some STOCK, House and Kitchen FURNITURE, CORN in the field. And other articles too tedious to mention. Sale at 10 o'clock.

WM. MILLIGAN, Jr.  
Fayette County, July 8th, 1835.—27—3t.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken Nathaniel Lowry into partnership in his Grocery concern. The business in future will be conducted in the name of  
**THOMPSON AND LOWRY.**  
They have just received a fresh supply of Family Groceries; and will continue to keep all articles in their line of business, for sale on as moderate terms as they can afford. Their friends and the public generally are requested to give them a call, as they hope by their strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Those indebted to the firm, will please call and settle as soon as possible.  
**THOMPSON & LOWRY.**  
Lex. July 2, 1835—26—t

**PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY. FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.**

EVER watchful to afford the earliest information to his patrons, **SYLVESTER** takes great pleasure in submitting for their approbation a list of some of the best Schemes to be drawn in July and solicits the attention of adventurers. Seldom are the capitals so BRILLIANT or the chances so favorable; and all who wish to be supplied with Capitals, are earnestly recommended to lose no time in forwarding their orders to the only rendezvous of FORTUNE,  
**S. J. SYLVESTER.**  
130, Broadway, N. Y.

**GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.**  
CLASS No. 22 for 1835  
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. July 8, 1835.

**SCHEME.**  
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.  
\$20,000!  
5,000 DOLLARS.  
\$3,000 2,000 DOLLARS—1,335 DOLLARS.—10 prizes of 500 Dollars—10 of \$300, &c. &c. Tickets only Five Dollars.

Certificates of a package of 25 tickets, will be sent for \$50. Certificate of halves and quarters in proportion.  
**S. J. SYLVESTER.**  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**"NOTICE."**  
**VIRGINIA LOTTERY,**  
CLASS No 14.  
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, July 11, 1835.

**SCHEME.**  
\$30,000! 10,000!!  
50 of 1,000 Dollars! 30,000 Dollars! 10,000! 6,000 Dollars! 20 of 500 Dollars! 20 prizes of 300 Dollars! &c. &c. Tickets Ten Dollars.

Certificate of package of 25 Whole Tickets in this Brilliant Scheme will cost only \$130—Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.  
**S. J. SYLVESTER.**  
135 Broadway, N. Y.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
CLASS No. 8.  
For the benefit of the Town of Weelings.  
To be drawn at Alexandria City, July 10, 1835.

**CAPITALS.**  
**20,000 DOLLARS.**  
100 PRIZES OF \$800 EACH.  
\$20,000! \$5,000! \$2,500! 1,494 dollars!  
100 of 800 dollars—20 of 250 dollars—20 of 150—21 of 100 dollars, &c. &c. Tickets only Six Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 tickets will be sent for \$25 00.  
**S. J. SYLVESTER.**  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.**  
CLASS No. 24 for 1835.  
To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, July 22, 1835.

**CAPITALS.**  
20,000 dollars! 5,000! 3,000! 2,000 dollars!  
1858 dollars—25 prizes of 1,000 dollars—50, of 300 dollars—20 of 200 dollars, &c. &c. Tickets only Five Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this Brilliant scheme will be sent for \$68—Halves, quarters and Eights in proportion.  
**S. J. SYLVESTER.**  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**Magnificent Scheme**

**THE VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**  
CLASS No. 15.  
For



CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.  
RICHARD HAWES, of Clarke.  
CHILTON ALLAN, do  
STATE SENATE.  
ROGER QUARLES,  
AARON K. WOOLLEY.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
THOMAS A. RUSSELL,  
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr.  
JACOB HUGHES,  
ROBERT INNES,  
JOHN CURD.

County Court.—Oliver Keen, Esq. who was commissioned Sheriff of Fayette county, presented to the Court on Monday last his commission, and offered to qualify as Sheriff—the Court, however, refused to qualify him, as Mr. Sheriff Thompson had not served his constitutional term of two years, which will not expire until the second Monday in August.

The venerable and universally respected Chief Justice Marshall, departed this life at Philadelphia, on the 6th inst.

President Jackson left Washington on the 6th instant for the Rip Raps, where he intends to remain for some time.

The observations of PENN. in this day's Gazette, are not unworthy the attention of the cultivators of the soil in Kentucky. There is a mutual dependence of the producer and the manufacturer, on each other—and any course which may operate to the injury of the one, must necessarily effect the other. The subject treated of by PENN. is really of more vital importance, sectionally, to us, than the absorbing one of who shall be our next President. But we leave PENN. to advocate his own cause, being fully able to do it ample justice.

The Kentucky association Stock Fair for 1835, is advertised in the Observer and Intelligencer to take place on Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th of September next.

Mr. Clayton, the intrepid Aeronaut ascended in a Balloon at Cincinnati on the 4th July, with the intention of proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean.—He encountered rain and ice, and after throwing out all his ballast, his instrument and clothing, was compelled to descend, after traveling 100 miles.

Although Mr. C. did not succeed in his attempt to reach the Atlantic, yet his two ascensions have exceeded those of any other Aeronaut; and we have but little doubt he will yet make the journey in less than a day.

A Dinner was given to the Hon. Geo. Poinexter at Brennan's Hotel on Saturday last, which turned out profitably to the vintners and glass blowers. The Committee of Invitation, at the head of which stands Robert Wickliffe, represent themselves as having been appointed by the citizens of Lexington, and tender the dinner to Mr. P. for the "great respect in which they hold his talents, integrity, patriotism and public services, for his moral and political worth." Had the committee stated honestly by whom they were appointed, we should have permitted them to have revelled without notice. But we believe there was not a friend of the administration present, nor have we heard that one was asked to subscribe to the dinner. It was therefore an entire party affair, and not, as would be inferred, got up by the citizens of Lexington.

The convivial party, consisting of about 70, no doubt enjoyed themselves equal to their anticipations judging from the uproarious vociferations of applause, (which we could plainly hear although in another square,) awarded to Mr. P. whilst making his speech, which is said to be unrivalled in eloquence and bitterness. And it has been represented that the sentiment which elicited the loudest acclamations, and caused the greatest destruction of glasses, was couched in the following terms:—"They try Jackson men at Washington as the boys try puppies—hold them by one ear and if they cry out they are immediately consigned to the horse pond and drowned; but if they stand the tug, they were let down and the collar at once welded on.—Mr. P. himself had undergone the ordeal, but was obliged to cry out."

Mr. Clay also addressed the company. He declined expressing a partiality for any individual for the presidency; but he unequivocally was against Mr. Van Buren. The deep toned music of his voice, convinced many that both White and Webster should be laid on the shelf, and that the great orator of the West should be put in training for the third heat.

Col. Combs was likewise toasted and

called on for a speech—who (being always at home,) remarked that after two forty-two pounders had been used in the action, it would be folly to introduce a pocket pistol.

Not having been present at the treat, we have gathered the foregoing from conversations in the streets. Since writing which, we have read an account in the Intelligencer, with the toasts drunk on the occasion; and as we learn explanation of some toasts were demanded and given at the carousel, we may, when leisure permits, ask an explanation of some as published.

In the correspondence as published in the Observer and the Intelligencer, the letter of invitation to Mr. P. bears date the 7th of July, and the acceptance the 7th of June.

The following remarks were prepared for the last Gazette, and intended as an introduction to the Circular of A. B. Johnson, Esq., inserted in that number, but were shoved out for want of room. We again invite those who have not read the letter, to avert to the last Gazette, and give it a candid perusal.

History was not designed solely to transmit the knowledge of events from one generation to another; but to enable those who live in after times to profit by the errors which may have been previously committed. It is and has been matter of astonishment to the reflecting mind, that, so little advantage has been taken by the ambitious, though well informed of the many reasons which have been presented to them. Of these many instances would be cited; but the historical parts in the letter of A. B. Johnson, published in this day's Gazette, will be amply sufficient, without travelling further back. Judge White has long sustained a high character, and stood as a prominent man with the democracy of the country. Having neglected to profit by the monitions of history, what are now his prospects? The Miser, who would not be content with a golden egg every day, ripped up his goose, and his future golden prospects were entirely blighted.

We have always had a high opinion of Judge White; but his hasty ambition, has induced him to "pass the Rubicon," and his political fate is sealed.

The letter of Mr. Johnson is well worth an attentive perusal, and we recommend it specially to our political opponents; asking in candour, if the destinies of the distinguished individuals named by him, would not have been essentially different, but for the ambition with which they were haunted.

For the Gazette.

#### THE DRAMA.

A very respectable theatre has been the arranged in the Masonic Hall, and a company of performers under the management of Mr. Forbes, a highly talented and tasteful actor, have already presented to crowded audiences many pleasing plays. Being a lover of the histrionic art, and anxious to encourage theatrical exhibitions, we availed ourselves of a sight a few evenings since, and was most agreeably surprised to find things go off so much after the Eastern manner. The actors all seem to have a just conception of the characters to be enacted, and to speak of any one of them separately, would be doing the corps, as a body, injustice; we are then satisfied to compliment Mr. Forbes, the manager, for his efforts and success, and express a hope that he may be still encouraged as heretofore.

Q.

In closing an article of some length, Eastern Argus makes the following observations, to which we invite the attention of all who wish not to become seriously involved in the insecure speculations which are invited by the abundance of money now in circulation.—Ed. Gaz:

We have already remarked, that the loans of the Bank have been increased, during the last seven months, over seven millions of dollars, at the rate of two millions five hundred thousand per month! Its circulation has increased within the same period, over six millions of dollars, until it has reached an amount greater than at any one time before, since the Bank commenced its operations. As a natural, perhaps an unavoidable effect of this enlargement of its business, the State Banks have extended theirs also. The result is, that the country is flooded with a paper currency. A factious and powerful stimulus has been given to all sorts of Trade. Every where around us business appears to be brisk. The old channels of trade are filled and enterprise is every where opening new ones. Speculations are carried to an extent scarcely ever before witnessed in this country. Pecuniary obligations are willingly incurred to almost any amount. The doors of the Banks are thrown open and every facility cheerfully rendered. Men who, in ordinary times, would shrink from the slightest risk, now find themselves deal-

ing in thousands and hundreds of thousands, and staking their all on the prospect of a most hazardous and contingent profit. Jobbing in stocks has itself become a regular business. They tremble on the 'changes of Boston and New York with as lively a sensibility to passing events, as on those of London or Paris. Fortunes are made by a dash of the pen. Men are ready to make heavy investments when there is but the remotest chance of a profitable return. The spirit of speculation, so intoxicating at all times, seems now almost to have reached the wildness of a mania.

To such periodical extremes of delusive prosperity our history is no stranger. The years 1818, 1825 and 1831 will not soon be forgotten. A revolution must come; and if millions are not involved in ruin it will be because a timely precaution has averted the calamity. The U. S. Bank has been mainly instrumental in fomenting this unsound and unhealthy condition of things. It is preparing to lend its co-operation to one of its favorite candidates in the coming Presidential election. It is placing, as far as possible, the country with a paper currency. The result has been, that the current of specie which has been flowing in upon us has already changed its direction and become an article of export. Since the first of May, exports of specie from Boston and New York alone have amounted to one million and a quarter of dollars! When this drain shall have left us at the mercy of the Bank directors, the screws will be turned. The Bank will plead the approaching termination of its charter. It will present the American people the alternative of another pressure or the election of President pledged to its charter. Within the space of a few months sixty millions of loans, and twenty-two millions of circulation, will be withdrawn by a series of artfully contrived and rapid curtailments. The State Banks, in self-defence, must proceed *pari passu* with its movements. Those who have been injudiciously extending their commercial operations, who have run the headlong career of wild speculation, will find themselves an easy and hopeless prey to the political machinations of the Bank. The drain of specie will have been setting abroad in a profuse and steady current. Groaning under the afflictions of an unsound and depreciated currency, the community will lie prostrate at the mercy of a monied corporation. "Favor to friends but persecution to foes" will be the watchword under which the Bank will enter the political melee.

With the vast power it possesses in its organization, in its immense loans and circulation, which operate as the lever, with which to move the public interest—the Bank in 1826, will present a spectacle of another struggle of insane ambition, to beat down every obstacle that opposes its advance to a perpetual monopoly.—True it is that the present course of the Bank may be reconciled to another supposition. It may be gathering in a large harvest of profit to compensate its stockholders for the immense sums, it has expended in buying up presses and in endeavoring to secure its re-charter. But the past reads us awful lessons of the Bank's ambition, and its disregard of every thing but its own individual purposes. Its extension of business as it draws to the termination of its charter, may well awaken the suspicion of a people, who have been more than once vexed by the tyranny of the Bank. Let every eye rest upon it. Let no man blind himself or suffer himself to be blinded to the wily movements of an institution, that has manifested a disposition equal to its power, to bring any and every calamity upon the country, provided only it could thereby secure its re-charter.

A meeting of the New York Bar was held on Thursday, on the occasion of the death of Chief Justice MARSHALL, at which Chancellor KENT presided. Appropriate resolutions were passed, expressive of the sense of that body of the loss sustained by the community, and a request was made to the president that he would deliver an Eulogium, on the character of the deceased. A committee was also appointed to co-operate with the Philadelphia Bar in erecting a monument to his memory at Washington.—Balt. American.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post after adverting to a most disgraceful, false and scurrilous attack upon Messrs. VAN BUREN and JOHNSON, which appeared in the U. S. Telegraph not long since, says:—"It is within my knowledge that the editor of that Journal (the Telegraph) has been intriguing for three years past to get Richard M. Johnson to be a candidate for the Presidency, and now that he has found all his efforts ineffectual, he turns round and abuses Col. Johnson in the most foul and offensive terms. Shame where is thy blush!" Duff Green is past being ashamed of political profligacy and dishonesty.

Among other things equally true, Duff Green states in that article, that Col. Johnson was nominated for the express purpose of obtaining for the Democratic ticket the support of the northern Abolitionists! Is the editor ignorant of the fact that the Abolition movement is mainly a political movement—that his 'Whig' allies control the whole concern—that it is wielded entirely for the benefit of the federal party, and that it has actually been made to secure for the federal candidates the support of nearly the whole colored population of New England?—and that it is almost impossible to find here either an abolitionist or a colored voter, that does not throw up his cap for "Daniel Webster and de constitution." If so, he is ignorant of most plain and un-

deniable facts, and had better stop talking about the "Northern fanatics" until he knows something about them.—Albany Argus.

From the Charleston Courier.  
OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—The point of honor.

The amendment of Gen. Valaze is the most maladroit effort which was ever made by a gallant people. The ancient chivalry of France is shamed by this awkward step. It is a clear mistake of the point of honor; and by its adoption, the Chambers have placed themselves under the avoidable necessity of a retreat—they have taken a false position; and if left there, the ridicule of every man of honor in Europe awaits them. Mortifying as it may be, the Chambers must take back their amendment. America will simply demand her debt—it is due—the funds are appropriated. If France has been insulted will she be content to pocket the affront, because, in so doing she pockets twenty five millions, which she admits does not belong to her? Is this chivalry? Is this the spirit of France I—her Henry IV.—her Bayard? Surely the Peers of France will, for their own honor, reject the clause. They will never consent to withhold an admitted debt, under the allegation that France has been insulted. The reason is the more urgent to put an end at once to the relation to a defaulting debtor, that she may honorably demand reparation—an apology extorted as a consideration for the payment of a debt would be an eternal stigma. If America apologizes to get money, France buys a reparation, which in honor she should demand without price; and to add to this, she buys it with our money, wrongfully withheld for that purpose. This is so clearly disreputable, that France must retreat. Besides America can offer no explanation, which is to be paid for; for her motives will be liable to be misrepresented. She will act honorably with France for nothing; but she will not sell her courtesies. So that it will be alike dishonorable in France to require, and in America to give any explanations until the debt is paid, and nothing but the point of honor is left. To unite it with a monied affair was an error, which will crush the opposition, and then into contempt will all Europe, and probably ministers allowed it to pass only to have the odium of its folly fall on the heads of its authors.

America can only once more say to France, pay what you owe! If France refuses; she will just treat her as a nation not acting on principles of justice, and cease all intercourse with her. How awkward then would be the situation of France! She would be under protest for non-payment of a debt; and with no other excuse than that she had been insulted by her creditor. The world would say to her, pay your debt, and then you will be free to seek reparation: until then, you discount the honor of France against twenty five millions. But if America should say to France, "You, have been insulted, and have fixed the value of French honor at twenty five millions; keep the money and the affront; we can afford it;" and what would, and what could France do? To take hostile measures without paying the money, would be to call down the ridicule of the world. I have consulted a friend, who never mistakes the true etiquette which belongs to high chivalry. He says, a debtor who has an affront to redress, cannot, as a man of honor, demand satisfaction until he pays the debt; if he has the means, if he is solvent, that is an excuse, for he asks explanations as a condition, he purchases what a man of honor should demand as a right. His creditor cannot grant explanations, for they may be ascribed to his avarice. To mingle an affair of debt and creditor with a question of national or personal honor, he pronounced wholly out. Gen. Valaze has got himself and the Carlists into a difficulty, from which a candid retraction alone can extricate them. America has only to hold her position; France is in the wrong, and will be glad of any fair excuse to extricate herself.

To illustrate the error of the position of Valaze suppose the bill passed, and America preserves a profound silence, how long will France retain the twenty five millions? How ridiculous her position, if she offers to pay on receiving the explanations. America says—when you are ready to pay what you owe, and thus get rid of the obligation of a debtor, you may do so; I have nothing to say, it is your own affair.—I have placed you before the world a debtor—you say an insulted one—remain so as long as you think the honor of France requires it. Could any thing be more cruel than absolute silence on our part? What honorable man would balance his accounts thus—"By an insult," Gen. Valaze and his party, in their anxiety to embarrass the Government of France, have been guilty of an error, which has compromised them, and if adopted as a national act, must compromise France with all the world. It is the more to be regretted, as America is indisposed to wound the honor, or unjustly to affect the interests of an ancient ally.

BY ARD.

MARRIED.—In Cynthiana, Ky. on Wednesday evening the 17th ult., by the Rev. F. C. Cropper, Capt. Wm. Thompson, to Miss SARAH MOORE, all of this place.

Marriage of Mr. STAGG, to Miss FOX, by the Rev. Mr. Hart, at Mr. Bowler Cock's, Va. A STAGG long endeavored a mate to obtain. From his own native forest and rocks. But finding his hopes for a doe were in vain He resolved to go wooing a Fox!—

Sly REYNARD was pleased with his full beaming eye, Nor long for her favor he tarried;— The knot then friend Hart was invited to tie, And at gay Chancelier's they were married.

DIED.—In South Frankfort, Ky. on the 25th ult. of cholera, Mr. Willis Bradley, formerly of Lexington.

Died at Sharpshooter, Ky. of cholera, Mr. Samuel Wilson, long known in this section of country as a School Teacher; and his son Tacitus C. Wilson, who had also been engaged as a Teacher—the latter died near Flat Rock, Ky. Obs. & Rep.

—In Natchez, Mi. on the 25th ult. after an illness of several weeks, the Hon. Eliza Huston, formerly of Kentucky.—Natchez. Cour.

—In this city, yesterday morning of Typhus fever, Mr. William Dougherty, Grocer. Of Mr. D. it may be said, as of most of men who lived like him, he was truly esteemed while living, and died regretted by all who knew or had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him. He has left a number of relatives to mourn his irreparable loss. So mote it be.



FRENCH CHINA. SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Dessert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of reasonable China ware; viz:—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c. ALSO—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splendid Set Cut Glass Girandoles, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c. The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by JAMES & BROTHER. June 23, 1835—28-1f

FAYETTE County, Sd. Taken up by John West, at the Forks of the Turpentine and Winchester roads near Lexington, a  
DARK BAY MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, erect fallen, has a scar around her neck occasioned by a rope, 3 shoes on, appraised to \$35, by William Downing and Reuben Louly, this 25th May, 1835. Before me  
DAN. BRADFORD, J. P.  
A copy att. J. C. RODES, clk.  
By WALLER RODES, d. c.

THE N. Y. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, A METROPOLITAN GAZETTE  
Of the Sporting, Literary and Fashionable World.

WILLIAM T. PORTER, EDITOR.

THE prominent feature in the character of this Journal, is its devotion to the SPORTS of the FIELD and TURF. Gentlemen will find in its columns regular reports of the races which come off on the principal Courses in the Union,—copious extracts from "Bell's Life" and the English Sporting Magazine, with every kind of Sporting Intelligence accessible to the Editor. Shooting and Angling, with the collateral and necessary information upon each of them, will claim our attention, while Rural, Aquatic, and other exhilarating amusements will not be forgotten. The owners of the crack Trotting Horses of New York and Philadelphia, may rely upon seeing the performances of their nags faithfully chronicled in the Spirit of the Times.

In fine, every endeavor will be made to render this paper available, and even indispensable, to gentlemen of the turf, throughout the country.

Various and elegant selections from the American and Foreign Magazines, with brief original remarks upon current literature, will determine the LITERARY character of this Gazette.

The affairs of the STAGE, with all kinds of Theatrical Chat, will receive constant attention. Carefully digested summaries of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC NEWS will be given, and the whole rendered as pleasant and acceptable as the Editor can make it, by crowding into his columns all the SAYINGS and DOINGS about town.

This, we trust, will be a favorite, as it is a leading and original feature in our design. Under appropriate devices will be found the Quips and Quizzes of the thousand, and one Hags about Town, with the last "good thing" of "Punch" and "Bob Short," together with a dashing Salmagundi of the liveliest sallies of the entire editorial corps—each spiced and peppered to the state of the mirth loving votaries of the Fun, Frolic, Flash, and Fashion! Facts, Scandals, and Oddities, and other Gleanings by the Wayside, with the latest On Dis, Scan, Mag, and Doings in the Fashionable Circles, will always be carefully collated for the amusement of the general reader.

Such are the more prominent features of the plan of our publication. We enter on our labors not as novices in the art of getting up a paper combining various interests and laden with amusement; our whole life has been employed in qualifying ourselves for the task.

With such resources as years of experience have afforded us, fortified by the certainty of regularly receiving the current English periodicals, and sustained by friends known as approved writers and discriminating critics, we fearlessly launch our bark on the broad ocean of public opinion, and cheerfully spread our sails to the breeze of public favor that already beckons us to its embraces, and may waft us to the goal of our wishes.

Advertisements inserted on equitable terms, with a substantial reduction to Yearly Advertisers.

Mr. & Mrs. Barry's INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE regular annual vacation of this Institution, is postponed until the 1st Oct. in the place of 1st August, as has been the custom heretofore. Pupils will be received at any time previous to that period.

For Terms apply at the Institution. Lex. June 1, 1835—28-1m

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares. DAVID A. SAYRE. June 19, 1835—24-1f

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE subscribers, as associated Principals, propose opening in Lexington, on Monday, the 6th of July next, a permanent institution for the education of Young Ladies. While their primary object will be to impart a sound, thorough course of instruction, with direct reference to the judicious development of the intellect and the cultivation of the moral characters of those committed to their charge, those branches commonly styled ornamental, shall receive due attention. Believing that no course of education can be thorough or judicious, in which the Sacred Scriptures are neglected, the higher classes will have assigned them one recitation a week in the Bible. A sound and practical exposition of the Sacred Volume, embracing the collateral subjects, will be aimed at, without the slightest attempt to create a sectarian bias.

Having had some considerable experience in training the youthful mind, the subscribers pledge themselves to use the most unremitting efforts to promote the intellectual and moral culture of their pupils. One female assistant is engaged; others will be procured when needed. The Chemical Philosophical apparatus necessary for the illustration of those sciences will be furnished. Special attention will be given to the subject of original composition, with the view of teaching the pupil to write with facility and elegance. The terms of tuition are very moderate. The School Rooms are pleasantly situated on Limestone street, on the corner of the dwelling house of the Rev. J. P. Coons; in whose family several pupils can be accommodated with boarding, at the prices usual in the city.

REFERENCES.—For the benefit of individuals residing at a distance, references can be made to the Rev. N. H. Hall, Rev. Dr. Fishback, Rev. Mr. Kavenough, Rev. President Young, of Danville, Rev. Daniel Baker, of Frankfort, Dr. Joseph Scott, Dr. Wm. Pawling, Gen. J. M. McCalla, Capt. Thomas Nelson, Matthew T. Scott, W. A. Leavy, D. A. Sayre, Patterson Bain, James Wier, Esq. of Lexington.

TERMS.—Per quarter of twelve weeks.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—Embracing Orthography, Reading, Writing, &c. \$4 00

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—1st Class: Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, &c. 6 00

2d Class.—Natural, Mental, and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, Rhetoric, Mythology, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Evidence of Christianity, &c.—together with the Ancient Languages, if desired. 7 00

JOHN F. COONS, GEORGE W. COONS, Principals. Lex. June 17, 1835—24-3w

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

#### COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Valuable City property for Sale. BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered in a suit in Chancery, wherein Jacob Uttinger is Complainant, and Jno. D. Cornell and others are Defendants, I will proceed on Monday, the 10th day of August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, to make sale to the highest bidder, of the

HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Main street, in the city of Lexington, immediately above the tavern of John Brennan, and lately occupied by Jno. D. Cornell. Terms of sale: One half of the purchase money to be paid in six months and the remainder twelve months after the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser to have the force and effect of a replevin bond. H. I. BODLEY, Com'r. July 9, 1835—27-1ds

#### STONE CUTTING.



MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES and DOOR SILLS, with almost every article in the above line of business, can at present be had of the subscriber, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexington Stone Yard, Upper street; on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

P. DOYLE. N. B. I will attend to the putting up of work, when taken from my shop; at any place within 15 miles of the city. Lex. June 2, 1835—32-1f

#### LARGE SHEEP.

THERE was imported last year from England to the city of New York, a very superior young Ram of the Bakewell breed, combining advantages as to cross and fleece and early maturity superior to all others. Live weight of this buck 207 lbs. Weight of fleece 124 lbs. This valuable animal cost in England eighty pounds Sterling as per statement of the importer, of whom Mr. Seymour of Ohio got him, of whom I purchased him.—

It is thought by those that have given this subject much attention, that a cross of the Bakewell on the common or part blooded Merino Sheep of Kentucky will be of great utility, by which a much heavier carcass and heavier fleece will be obtained—yielding a description of wool well adapted to family purposes, and for the manufactures of jeans and negro clothing, besides the great increased value of the carcass, worth to the butcher double the money now paid for mutton of the common breed.

To import such a Ram from England to Kentucky, would cost six hundred dollars. Mr. Seymour purchased two young Ewes of the same breed from the celebrated flock of Mr. Barney near Philadelphia, which cost fifty dollars each on Mr. Barney's farm. These three sheep are now in the neighborhood of Lexington.—I propose to sell half the interest in the three to any gentleman that would take a lively interest in extending the breed; for the sum of three hundred dollars. The Buck to be let to Ewes at ten dollars each, or to purchase a sufficient number of Ewes to breed from, and sell the young ones, to make it an equal joint concern in risk, disbursements, expense, profit, &c.

A sample of the Bucks' fleece may be seen on application to Mr. Richard Cori, Lexington, who will give information where the three sheep may be seen. If I do not make a satisfactory disposition of them before the first of August, they will be removed from the neighborhood of Lexington, near Ghent, Gallatin county, Kentucky.

GEO. N. SANDERS. Lex. June 20, 1835—26-3t

\*New York, June 29, 1834.

Mr. Seymour, Sir:—I have this day received of Mr. Cunningham as directed by you the value for the young Ram, imported by me in the ship Maids, from Hull; and submit, as you requested, particulars of his descent.

He was landed late in March 1833, from an Ewe descended from the flocks of the celebrated Mr. Champion, and by a Ram of the Holderness breed, raised by Edward Ormley, Esq. of Salter near Hull, and sold by him for the sum of eighty pounds Sterling.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully, A. H. GOSSIP. The Observer & Reporter will insert the above 3 weeks and charge G. N. S.

#### NOTICE.

TO persons having business with the Patent Office. The Patent Law directs, that "every inventor, before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State, signifying his desire of obtaining a patent, shall pay into the Treasury thirty dollars, and take duplicate receipts, one of which receipts he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition."

It has been the practice in many cases, to send the money above mentioned to the Secretary of State, or to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, but in future, all applicants for patents will conform to the directions of the law on the subject, and make the required payments into the Treasury.

It will be a compliance with the law, in this respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or to his credit in any one of the selected deposite Banks. The receipts should state by whom the payment is made, and for what object.

As a notice to this effect was published on the 3d of October last, sufficient time has elapsed for its being known to those interested.—Therefore, fees for patents which may be sent to the Secretary of State or Superintendent to the Patent Office, after the 1st of May, will be returned.

Fees for copies of patents, specifications, or drawings, or for recording assignments, should be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, in coin, where they amount to less than five dollars, as bank notes under that sum will not be received. JOHN FORSYTH. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 1, 1835.

THE newspapers authorized to publish the laws will insert this notice weekly three times, and send their accounts to the Superintendent of the Patent Office. May 20, 1835—24-3w

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN, who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

#### MERCHANDISE,

of nearly every variety, which they will sell on reasonable terms. WM. A. LEAVY. Lexington, April, 22.—16-1f



# A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Lexington, Ky., which will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken out in 3 months.

**A**  
Adams, William  
Adams, Thomas  
Adams, James M  
Alexander, Thomas  
Anderson, Andrew—2  
Allen, Jane  
Allen, G W

**B**  
Batchelor, G A Thomas  
Baxter, B  
Baxter, J  
Berriman, John S  
Bradley, Francis  
Barker, Walter  
Baxter, Milly  
Brannan, Zeilda miss  
Been, A  
Baker, Millo  
Barker, George  
Bell, Robert or John  
Bawleene, Eliza Jane  
Brien, Katharine Mrs  
Booth, Francis—2  
Botcher, H  
Bowler, Thomas C  
Brooks, Winny Mrs

**C**  
Claborn, Solomon  
Claborn, Edward  
Caruthers, J F  
Cassell, Samuel F  
Cassell, Henry  
Campbell, Francis  
Craig, Silas  
Callagan, Mitchell Jos  
Caldwell, Ann Mrs  
Campbell, Robert  
Clark, Edward  
Carroll, William H  
Caruthers & Alexander,  
Messrs  
Cook, Isaac  
Couch, Daniel Q

**D**  
Daniel, John S  
Davis, Joseph  
Davis, James—3  
Dayson, Benjamin A  
Davis, Andrew  
Daniels, Norman N  
Davis, Able G Esq  
Devenport, David  
Davis, Lloyd  
Davis, William V  
Dunison, George M—2

**E**  
Easton, H J  
Eavens, J G  
Ewing, Emeline Mrs—2  
Everett, Samuel D  
Emerson, E

**F**  
Fitzgerald, Scott T  
Fitzpatrick, Edmond  
Field, E H  
Fields, Tabitha Mrs  
Finell, John

**G**  
Graham, Mr  
Gwathmey, Owen G  
Graves, Catharine Mrs  
Graves, Sidney Mrs  
Gray, Austine E  
Gray, Elizabeth Miss  
Graham, Alfred  
Grimes, Abner W  
Grimes, C M Miss  
Gains, F S  
Gano, Samuel  
Gause, Doct Benj  
Green, Emily Miss

**H**  
Headley, Marshall  
Haw, Justus  
Hall, James H—2  
Hampton, John  
Harp, Conrad  
Happy, Josephus  
Hatcher, John  
Hamer, John  
Hardin, Thomas P  
Harrison, James W  
Harrison, John P  
Harney, Eliza  
Harris, Harriet S Miss  
Harris, H  
Harrison, James  
Harrison, M Miss  
Hawkins, Henry  
Hays, Gregg

**I**  
Ireland, Lucinda  
Irvine, Stephenson  
Innes, John P

**J**  
Jeuda, Robert  
Jeter, Elisha  
Jackson, Rev Mr  
Jackson, E Thomas  
Johnson, Franklin  
Jones, Eliza Miss

**K**  
Kelly, Samuel P  
Kell, James  
Kellough, John A—3  
King, W B  
Kneuday, Wathew—2  
Kenny, Robert P

**L**  
Lane, Elizabeth  
Lawson, Hugh A H—3  
Lewis, John  
Lewis, Isaac  
Lewisa, Mrs widow  
Linsay, James  
Linden, John—2  
Long, Gabriel

**M**  
Manion, Thomas  
Mathes, Sarina Mrs  
Marshall, Agatha Mrs  
Markly, Benjamin  
Morton, James  
Masault, A  
Martin, Jefferson  
Martin, John B—2  
Martin, Asa C  
Mason, Henry D—2  
Merrell, William S  
Miers, Dr  
Miller, John—2  
Miller, Isaac  
Miller, John A  
McMachew, John  
McCaleb, Jonathan  
McFadin, Levin  
McManus, Thomas  
McLain, John R  
McNeal, James

**N**  
Naylor, John  
Nettleton, Gilbert  
Nevin, William  
Nevin, D

**O**  
O'Carrell, Peter—2  
Owen, Robert B  
Owings, W Thomas

**P**  
Park, Emelia  
Parson, Allen  
Payne, Ellen Miss  
Payne, Edward  
Palmer, Francis R  
Payne, Elizabeth Mrs  
Pearson, John S  
Perry, Elizabeth  
Petty, Randolph

**R**  
Raymond, Chas  
Renshaw, Charles  
Reed, Benj—2  
Reynolds, Mary A Miss  
Reynolds, Valerius  
Reynolds, Th W Dr—2  
Rice, Andrew  
Rush, Julia  
Rice, J Lieutenant  
Reader, Wm  
Rush, Jacob  
Riley, Mary Miss  
Ritter, James  
Robinson, Mary J Miss  
Robinet, Jaspa  
Robinson, Mary Miss

**S**  
Sallee, Daniel  
Shaffer, William  
Starkley, James M  
Sacket, Israel  
Sanders, Thos  
Sanders, William  
Sanders, Richard  
Steele, Brice  
Smalley, Samuel  
Simonds, Sidney  
Smyth, Daniel  
Smyth, Daniel  
Shelby, R P Col  
Shesshin, Patrick  
Starret, David Rev—4  
Stevens, A W  
Stephens, John—2  
Stewart, Wesley  
Stuart, Wm  
Steward, Wm A  
Scholer, Robert D Maj  
Shivel, John  
Scully, James—2  
Simpson, Sarah Miss  
Simmons, Laura Mrs

**T**  
Taylor, James  
Thornal, B C  
Twedy, Mary Miss  
Tiffie, Sally Mrs  
Towler, Thomas  
Trotter, Judith Mrs  
Thompson, Wm G  
Thompson, Samuel  
Uttinger, Jacob

**V**  
Vanpelt, William  
Valley, Palagia Sister

**W**  
Wallis, D Maj  
Walker, Edmund  
Walker, H Eli  
Wallis, H F—2  
Watkins, Judith G  
Lucy Benning  
Weaver, Christian Miss  
Webster, Parker  
Wheeler, George N  
Wortham, David—2  
Wickliffe, Robert Junr  
Willen, Thomas  
White, James B

**Y**  
Young, Daniel

**JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.**  
P. S. Persons calling for these letters, will please mention whether advertised or not.

**EBENEZER BISHOP—MILLWRIGHT,**  
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fayette county, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, in his line, and will here say, that the multiplicity of work now on hand, he is enabled to give employment to two additional Journeymen Millwrights immediately.  
Fayette county, June 10, 1835—23-3t

## NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, on Water street, next door to L. C. Randall & Co. and opposite the Markethouse, where he has just received, and is now opening, a fresh supply of  
**GROCERIES,**  
and will continue to keep for sale all articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at the usual prices. He will barter for County Produce, such as Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. His friends and the public, generally, are requested to give him a call, as he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish something suitable for every taste.  
**JOHN F. THOMPSON.**  
Lexington, April 15, 1835—15-1t

**LOOK HERE—JOHN M. BEWETT, TRUSS MAKER,**  
Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.  
BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky. to use, vend and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the cure of all cases of Hernia, or Rupture, of recent or long standing.  
He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only proposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used, in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal truss, are—no cure, no Pay!  
N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders, manufactured and for sale as before.  
June 26, 1834—27-1t

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
I WILL SELL for the proprietor, A FARM near the Rail-road, about 4 miles from Lexington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well timbered. Apply to **DARWIN JOHNSON.**  
March 6, 1835—9-1t

## CASH FOR WHEAT.

**ALLUVION STEAM MILL.**  
WATER STREET  
EXTRA Superior Fine, Common, Dyespecked, and Rye FLOUR. Corn meal, Hominy, Chop, Shorts, and Bran.  
The Mill Establishment having been put in complete repair, is now in full operation. The above articles warranted good, or taken back, will be kept constantly on hand, and sent around the city, in the Flour Wagon. Corn and Rye will be ground for toll or money, and Wheat exchanged upon liberal terms. The business shall be done in the best manner; the liberal patronage of the public is, therefore, respectfully solicited.  
Lex. Feb. 4—5-1t

**WILLIAM ADAMS, HAT MANUFACTURER,**  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, generally, for the very liberal patronage they have given him for many years past. He begs leave to inform them that he still continues to Manufacture HATS out of the best kind of materials. He will attend to all orders for work, in his line of business, with punctuality and despatch.  
All those having long standing accounts will confer a favor on me, long to be remembered, or they will call on me and settle their accounts, as our business cannot be carried on without that needful, called money.  
W. A.  
June 14, 1834—23-1t

**12 BLS.** old Whiskey, Bounce and Apple BRANDY, for sale at the ware-house of E. I. Winter, on Water-street.  
Lex. July 3, 1835—26-4t

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **SHAW & ENNIS**, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.  
**SHAW & ENNIS.**  
N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by John R. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.  
J. R. SHAW.  
N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.  
Lexington, July 29, 1834—35-1t

**DR. SAM'L C. TROTTER,**  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. His office is on the north east side of the Court-house, in the house recently occupied as a Law office by R. H. Chalmers, Esq., where he may be always found ready to attend to calls, day or night.  
March 25—12-1t

**HAY SCALES.**  
THE subscriber has erected, at great expense, a PAIR OF SCALES, the draft of which is 12,000 lbs., on Limestone street, opposite his grocery store, where he is prepared to weigh Hay, Stone coal, Live stock, and other heavy articles, at a very moderate compensation. The Scales have been tested, and their accuracy certified, by the City Inspector, and a License obtained to use them. Persons selling Hay, are informed that he City Ordinance on that subject will be rigidly enforced.  
H. M'GUIRE.  
March 5, 1835—9-1t

## CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with anything in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.  
J. EDRINGTON.  
March 10, 1835—10-6m

**T. BARKER,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL,  
KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.  
Gentlemen ordering clothes, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.  
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

**NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS for 1835.**  
THE Subscriber is now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles; all of which will be sold at a small advance on prime cost. His friends are invited to call at the old stand and examine for themselves.  
JAS. G. MCKINNEY.  
Lexington, April 17, 1835—15-3m

N. B. Just received a lot of Colerain Linen, very cheap, direct from Ireland.

**THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,** of Hartford, Con., HAVE paid with- in a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

**300,000 Dollars!!**  
and are still willing to assume and continue RISKS AGAINST FIRE,  
By E. K. SAYRE, ATT'Y. at LAW,  
their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.  
Corner Short st. & Jordan's Row.  
Lexington, March 21, 1835—12-1y

## REMOVAL OF THE NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE.

**GEORGE W. NORTON**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having purchased the Drug Store of JOHN NORTON, he has removed to the corner well known and occupied for a great number of years as a Drug Store.  
The two establishments united, form a general and extensive stock of  
Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Glass-Ware, &c. &c.  
And greater inducements will now be given to wholesale purchasers than our city has heretofore afforded.  
Among the stock are the following:  
1500 lbs. Epsom Salts; 1000 lbs. Glauber Salts; 800 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 150 lbs. Camphor; 250 lbs. Soc. Alum; 500 lbs. Juniper Berries; 100 lbs. Pulv. Jalap; 300 lbs. Carb. Magnesia; 1000 lbs. Venetian Red; 50 galls. Black Varnish; 400 lbs. Blue Vitriol; 1200 lbs. Oil of Vitriol; 500 lbs. Aqua Fortis and Sup. Nitric Acid; 450 lbs. Gum Shellac; 400 lbs. Copal; 1500 lbs. Sp. Whiting; 1000 lbs. Ivo. Blacks; 1200 lbs. Sp. Brown; 500 lbs. Ground Logwood; 100 gross Bottle Corks, (select.) &c. &c. &c.  
All orders from Physicians and dealers in medicines, addressed to the subscriber, will be thankfully received. His personal attention will be given to the compounding of prescriptions.  
GEO. W. NORTON.  
South of the Court House, Main st. Lex.  
June 3, 1835—23-3m

**FOR SALE.**  
A NEAT little residence on the Lexington and Mayville Turnpike, 3 miles from Lexington, containing one acre and a half. There are on the place a good Leeching-house, Kitchen, Blacksmith-Shop, and other out houses; with a WELL of first rate water and pump in it. The terms of sale will be reasonable. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber residing on the premises.  
JAMES M. SUTTON.  
June 8, 1835—23-1t

## MORRISON & BRADLEY.

HAVE sold their stock of GOODS to Messrs. **MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT**, who will continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the House lately occupied by them, and to whom they can, with every confidence, recommend their customers and acquaintances.  
In relinquishing the Merchandise for other business, the undersigned cannot withhold an expression of gratitude to the many friends who have supported them by their patronage.  
R. MORRISON,  
J. BRADLEY.

IT will be seen by the above advertisement of Messrs. MORRISON & BRADLEY, that we are their successors in Business, under the firm of **MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT**. We shall endeavor to conduct the business very much as heretofore, in the same house; and we invite the former patrons and all others, to call.  
GABRIEL I. MORTON,  
THOMAS J. ILES,  
SAMUEL M. WRIGHT  
Lex. March 5, 1834—9-1t

**CHEAP SIGN PAINTING.**  
In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.  
JOHN JONES.  
N. B. The person to whom I lent some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Hand maid to the Arts," will please return it. J. J. LEX. May 3d, 1834—17-1t

**BAGGING SHUTTLES** for sale by J. J. LEX. May 3d, 1834—17-1t

**JAMES M. BARLOW,**  
(SILVERSMITH & JEWELLER.)  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business, two doors from the North corner of Main and Limestone streets, where he will repair all kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c. He has, and intends keeping on hand, a general assortment of  
**JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,**  
Which he will sell low.

Coffe, Tea and Cream Pots; Sugar-Dishes, Slop-Bowls, Tankards and Cups. Of any pattern, will be made according to order, on the shortest notice; the silver warranted to be of the best quality, and the work executed well.  
SILVER SPOONS, LADLES, BUTTER-KNIVES & SUGAR-TONGS,  
Constantly on hand, and made to order. Jewelry cleaned neatly. From the knowledge which the proprietor has of the different branches of his line, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may give him a call.  
The highest price will be given for old Gold and Silver.  
Lexington, May 20, 1835—24-1t

**DOCTORS LETCHER AND BELL,**  
HAVING located themselves permanently in Lexington, tender their services to the citizens of this place, and adjoining country. They may at all times be found in their shop on Main street, except when professionally engaged.  
Lex. June 20, 1835—24-1t

**S. OLDEHAM,**  
Barber and Hair Dresser,  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors so liberally extended to him, and hopes by his moderate charges and attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of their favors. He also wishes to inform them, that his

**BATH-HOUSE**  
is now in operation for the present season, where it is intended to give COLD, WARM, or SHOWER BATHS, at all hours—night or day.  
His Shop is at the old well-known stand, Lexington, Ky., just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boardinghouse,  
where he has all kinds of FANCY ARTICLES in his line of business. DOLLS OF ALL KINDS;—Jointed, Alabaster, and Wax—CURLS, WIGS, and TOP PIECES,—19-1t  
May 16, 1835—19-1t

**COLUMBUS COFFEE HOUSE.**  
Main street, Lexington, opposite the Library.

**GREEN L. PYROR.**  
PROPRIETOR of the above REFECTORY, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just completed a new arrangement of the entire Establishment, from the Culinary Department to the private Drawing Rooms of the visitors. This has been done at very considerable expense, and he depends upon a patronage from the public to sustain his efforts, which shall ever be directed towards the accommodation of his patrons. His Bar has been refashioned in a tasteful and neat style, and filled with Spirits, Wines, &c., the best our dealers import. Reputation allows that his Cookery is not surpassed (if equalled) in either East or West for the purpose of continuing this opinion, he asks a call from the followers of Epicurus, who may be served with the most delicious BIRDS, STEAKS, TRIPE, OMOLETS, and every variety that our market or country affords, in the most speedy possible manner. He has just received a lot of SUPERIOR BLUE POINT OYSTERS.

His Eating Rooms are retired from the Sitting Room, and a bottle of sparkling Champagne or Burgundy might be enjoyed without the participation having to undergo the usual ordeal of every inquisitive eye. He feels now assured, that by his strict attention and individual superintendence, to please every gentleman who may seek enjoyment at the "COLUMBUS COFFEE HOUSE."  
Lexington, Nov. 1st, 1834—43-1t

**WHITESMITHING.**  
FREDERICK KLAIBER, lately from Germany, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of this city and county, that he has just commenced the above business, next to Mr. John Murray's Silver Plating Shop, and nearly opposite KEISER'S TAVERN; where he will be happy to attend to all calls in his line, viz: the repairing of  
**FIRE ARMS, DOOR LOCKS, &c.**  
N. B. The highest price will be given for old KEYS.  
Lex. June 6, 1835—22-3m.  
The Observer and Intelligencer will insert the above 2 months.

## LA FAYETTE COFFEE HOUSE.

Corner of Main and Limestone Streets, lately occupied as a Dwelling House, by Richard CURD, Esq.  
Conducted by **JOHN CANDY**, late Proprietor of the COFFEE HOUSE opposite the Stage Office, on Limestone Street.

THIS establishment has been fitted up in a superior style, and for real comfort not to be surpassed, (in the city,) where refreshments of every description, including every delicacy the season or market affords, can be had at the shortest possible notice. BREAKFASTS, DINNERS and SUPPERS prepared in a style equal to any establishment in the city, and parties (for refreshments only,) accommodated with private rooms.  
TEA, COFFEE and SOUP, at all hours; CIGARS, of the choicest kinds; a regular supply of OYSTERS, Wholesale and Retail; CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, PORT, MADERIA, CLARET and other Wines, COGNAC BRANDY, RUM, GIN, Irish WHISKEY  
and every other description of Spirituous Liquors;

**PERFECT LOVE, ROSE, ANNISEEDED, NOYEAU**  
and DOMESTIC CORDIALS; a regular supply of Louisville

**BEER,**  
fresh every week, wholesale and retail.

The Proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, having his Bar and Cellar stocked with Liquors of the choicest brands, and takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks, for the patronage hitherto bestowed on him.  
Oct. 11, 1834—41-1t

**LOT FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a very pleasant part of the city, on moderate terms—its situation, except that it is fenced in with an excellent fence. It is a corner lot, fronting on Main and Georgetown streets, containing about one and a half acres. It is nearly opposite to Dr. McPayne, Esq. A reasonable credit will be given—terms can be ascertained by application to the subscriber.  
HIRAM STEELE.  
Lexington, July 23, 1834. —29-1t

**BRICK MAKING & LAYING.**  
BENJAMIN FORD, ELIZY HARNEY, and WILLIAM J. KEISER have associated themselves in partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Persons wishing any work in their line, can have it done on the shortest notice and on as reasonable terms as it can be procured in the city. They are now ready to execute all orders in their line. "Panorqually any despatch" shall be their motto; and they hope, by submitting attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Their Brick Yard is near the Lunatic Asylum, formerly owned by B. Ford.  
Lexington, Feb. 17—9-1t

**REMOVAL.**  
**NEW GOODS,**  
FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

**WM. H. RAINEY,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his customers and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Mess. Johnson and Reynolds, and has removed to the fine Storehouse occupied by them No. 45, Main street, two doors below John Tilford & Son's. He is now opening a large and tasteful supply of

**STAPLE AND FANCY MERCHANDISE,**  
purchased by himself in New York and Philadelphia, with much care and labour. He hopes his former customers will travel a few doors lower than his old stand, for which he promises to make them a liberal compensation.

The greater proportion of his stock is entirely FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety comprising the assortment; but assures the public he will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be procured in the city.  
Lexington, Nov 1st 1834—43-1t

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
THE public are respectfully informed, that **JOSEPH ENNIS**, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main—cross streets, where he intends carrying it on in all of its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.  
JOSEPH ENNIS.  
August 16, 1834—33-1t

**GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.**  
THE Summer Session of this institution commences on the 1st of May. In addition to the present Faculty, the Trustees have selected the services of Mr. S. G. Mullins, of Garrard Co., an able and efficient Teacher, both in the Classical and Mathematical Departments. From the assistance thus rendered, the present faculty will have a better opportunity of attending to the higher classics and the sciences.  
During the Summer Session, the Professors remain nine hours a-day in their Recitation rooms with the students.  
A Weekly Report is issued every Saturday morning, giving a correct account of the Progress, the moral deportment, the absence and the late attendance of each student in the Institution during the week. Each Parent and Guardian receives a copy of this report.  
Civil Engineering is taught by the Professor of Mathematics in this institution (educated at West Point) in addition to all the branches taught in any College in the West.  
Library, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. &c. complete.  
Boarding \$1 50 a week in the country—\$2 a week in town, including the use of Library, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. \$20 in advance.

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**  
I HAVE on hand some FRESH VACCINE MATTER, which I have lately taken from the arms of healthy persons. Those who are desirous of having their families vaccinated either in the City or county, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Prompt attention will be paid to all calls on the slightest notice.  
SAM'L C. TROTTER.  
Those persons whom I vaccinated some time since are informed, that if the desired effect has not been produced, to call and try it again free of expense.  
S. C. T.  
Lexington, May 9, 1835—19-1t  
The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer will insert the above 3 weeks.

**FOR SALE.**  
I WISH to sell the HOUSE & LOT on Main-cross street, on which I formerly resided in Lexington. Also an out lot on the opposite side of that street—and a house and lot on Limestone street, near the Jail. These disposed to purchase will confer a favor on Mr. Richard Higgins or Mr. M. T. Scott, who are authorized to negotiate a sale.  
J. A. HAGGIN.  
Oct. 30, 1834—44-1t

## REFORMED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

**DRS. J. B. DAY and T. F. HARRIS,**  
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of practising medicine in Lexington, and the adjacent country. Their shop, on Main Street, diagonally opposite Brennan's (formerly Postlethwaite's) Hotel, where they may be found at all times except when absent on professional business.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public, that our principle and practice are essentially different from the ordinary mineral course, and also from the Thompsonian or Steaming plan. We practice according to the principles of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, as taught at its Colleges in New York and Worthington, Ohio, disclaiming the preparation of mercury, antimony and other poisonous minerals so much used by physicians of the present day, and which are so deleterious to the human system; using in their stead vegetable remedies, and which leave the constitution unimpaired. The experience of others, as well as our own in an extensive practice of several years, has fully proved that mineral medicines internally, are entirely unnecessary in the treatment of any disease, and we believe there are but few of those who have taken them, who will hesitate to say that they are injurious, uncertain and dangerous in their operation.

As to the Thompsonian system, we admit that it contains some good remedies, but it is entirely too limited, too heating or stimulating, and steam is too frequently and indiscriminately used.

We use no preparations of medicines which are unnumbered, and for which there is a patent right. Further, we believe that no man can make a good physician, without a knowledge of the anatomy of the human system, and every other branch of medical science. We presume it is generally known that Thompsonians deny the necessity of such knowledge.

Having made a candid statement of our principles, and the course we intend to pursue, we ask those afflicted with disease, to pause, and choose between remedial agents drawn from Nature's garden, powerful in removing disease, but safe in their operation—and poisonous minerals, which so often destroy the lives or future health of those who take them.

J. B. DAY.  
T. F. HARRIS.  
P. S. For a further knowledge of our principles, &c. we refer our friends to a medical work published by Dr. W. Beach, consisting of three large volumes, the title of which is "Beach's American Practice." It can be seen either at our shop, or at Skillman's book store, with a list of numerous recommendations by physicians of the highest standing both in Europe and America.  
J. B. D.  
J. F. H.

Lexington, June 5, 1835—22-3m

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
A VALUABLE tract of Land lying on Lake Bolivar, in Washington county, Mississippi containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete state of cultivation. On the land is a new Dwelling house, a first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out houses, including stables, corn cribs, cotton houses, and negro cabins. For further particulars apply to J. B. & S. S. Fox, in Vicksburg, or to the subscriber on the premises.  
B. M. HINES.  
Vicksburg, Miss. May 7, 1835—20-10t.

**James P. Rucker vs Charles Humphreys.**  
STATE OF KENTUCKY, Woodford Circuit Court, June Term, 1835. James P. Rucker, Complainant, against Charles Humphreys Administrator, &c. Defendants in Chancery  
This day came the complainant and his attorney, and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Thos. Essex is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and having failed to enter his appearance hereinto, and answer the Complainant's bill agreeable to the law and the rules of this court, it is ordered that unless the said absent defendant, Essex, appears here on or before the first day of the next September Term of this court, and answer said bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper printed in this State, for two months in succession according to law, and all further proceedings are continued until the next term.  
A copy att.  
RIDGLEY GRATHOUSE, clk.  
Lex. July 1, 1835—26-3w\*

**M. E. BROWNING & CO.**  
HAVING purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDISE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.  
Lex. June 15, 1835—24-1t

**JOB GREEN, LATE OF PHILADELPHIA, CHAIR MANUFACTURER,**  
CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of  
**FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS**  
of all descriptions and prices,—also, Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs, and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are constructed of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.  
Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamentor; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.  
An apprentice well recommended will be taken.  
Lexington, July 23, 1834—29-1t

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY**  
**By DANL. BRADFORD,**  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

**TERMS OF THIS PAPER:**



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

## LEXINGTON,

SATURDAY.....JULY 18.....1835.

### PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from 1st January, 1836, to December 31st, 1837, on the following post routes, in the State of Kentucky, will also be received at this Department until the 15th day of October next inclusive, to be decided on the 27th day of the same month.

3301. From *Maysville*, [1502] by Washington, May's Lick, Lower Blue Lick, Forest Retreat, Millersburg, Paris, Hallacksburg, Moreland, and Markeysville, to *Lexington*, (3318,) 64 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Maysville daily at 3 a. m., arrive at Lexington same days by 2 1-2 p. m.

Leave Lexington daily at 2 1-2 p. m., arrive at Maysville next days by 3 a. m.

3302. From *Lexington*, by Stevenson's and Wood Park, to *Frankfort*, 24 miles and back daily.

Leave Lexington daily at 3 p. m., arrive at Frankfort same days by 7 p. m.

Leave Frankfort daily at 9 1-2 a. m., arrive at Lexington same days by 1 1-2 p. m.

3303. From *Frankfort*, by Hardinsville, Clay Village, Shelbyville Simpsonville, Long Run, and Middletown, to *Louisville*, (3320-3401,) 53 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort daily at 7 1-2 p. m., arrive at Louisville next days by 7 a. m.

Leave Louisville daily at 9 1-2 p. m., arrive at Frankfort next days by 9 a. m.

3304. From *Lexington*, by Versailles, to *Frankfort*, 24 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Versailles same days by 10 a. m., and at Frankfort same days by 2 p. m.

Leave Frankfort every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 a. m., arrive at Versailles same days by 2 p. m., and at Lexington same days by 6 p. m.

And, to afford a selection between two modes of supplying Versailles, proposals will be received for the transportation of the mail daily, between Lee's (or the nearest point on route No. 3302) and Versailles, about 5 miles in stages.

3305. From *Paris* (3301) by Centreville, Newtown, Georgetown, (3324,) Great Crossings, and Greenfield, to *Frankfort*, 34 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Paris every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of the mail from Maysville, say at 11 a. m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 3 p. m., and at Frankfort same days by 7 p. m.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 1-2 a. m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 1 1-2 p. m., and at Paris same days in time to connect with the mail to Maysville, say by 5 1-2 p. m.

3306. From *Callettsburg* (1958) by Clinton Furnace, Little Sandy, Triplett, and Rice's Cross Roads, to *Owingsville*, 70 miles and back once a week.

Leave Callettsburg every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Owingsville next day by 5 p. m.

Leave Owingsville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Callettsburg next day by 5 p. m.

3307. From *Lexington* (3301) by Chilesburg, Colbyville, Winchester, Mount Sterling, and Flat Creek, to *Owingsville*, 50 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 a. m., arrive Owingsville same days by 6 p. m.

Leave Owingsville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Lexington same days by 6 p. m.

3308. From *Callettsburg* (1958) by Canterbury, Louisa, Paint Creek, Prestonburgh, and Lanesville, to *Piketon*, (3312,) 90 miles and back once a week.

Leave Callettsburg every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Prestonburgh next day by 5 p. m., and at Piketon every Friday by 10 a. m.

Leave Piketon every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Prestonburgh same day by 6 p. m., and at Callettsburg every Sunday by 5 p. m.

Leave Perry C. H. every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Prestonburgh next day by 12 noon.

3310. From *Callettsburg* (1958) by Amanda, Greenup C. H., Tygart's Creek, Kinnikinnick, Rockport, Vanceburg, Clarksburg, Everett's House, Cabin Creek, and Williamsburg, to *Maysville*, (3301,) 84 miles and back once a week.

Leave Callettsburg every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Maysville next day by 8 p. m.

Leave Maysville every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Callettsburg next day by 8 p. m.

3311. From *Everett's House* [3310] by Concord, to *West Union*, Ohio, 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave Everett's House every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at West Union same day by 11 a. m.

Leave West Union every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Everett's House same day by 5 p. m.

3312. From *Piketon* [3308] to *Clifton* Va. [1990] 75 miles and back once a week.

Leave Piketon every Friday at 10 1-2 a. m., arrive at Clifton next day by 10 p. m.

Leave Clifton every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Piketon next day by 6 p. m.

3313. From *Mount Sterling* [3307] by Peeled Oak, Olympian Springs, Giles's Mills, West Liberty, and Burning Springs, to *Prestonburgh*, [3308] and return by Burning Springs and Hazle Green to Mount Sterling, 83 miles once a week.

Leave Mount Sterling every Monday at 3 p. m., or after the arrival of the mail from Lexington, arrive at Prestonburgh every Wednesday by 6 p. m.

Leave Prestonburgh every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Mount Sterling every Saturday by 8 a. m.

3314. From *Owingsville* (3206) by Sharpsburg, Flat Rock, and North Middletown, to *Paris* (3301,) 31 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Owingsville every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Paris same days by 4 p. m.

Leave Paris every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Owingsville same days by 4 p. m.

3315. From *Owingsville* (3307) by Slate, Hillsboro', Poplar Plains, Flemingsburg, Mount Carmel, Mill Creek, and North Fork, to *Washington*, (3301,) 42 miles and back twice a week; and from Owingsville, by Sherburne's Mills, Flemingsburg, Mill Creek, and North Fork, to Washington, 38 miles and back once a week.

Leave Owingsville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Washington same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Owingsville same days by 8 p. m.

3316. From *Cynthiana* (3326) by Forest Retreat, Carlisle, and Moorefield, to *Sharpsburg*, (3314) 26 miles; 3 times a week between Cynthiana and Carlisle, and once a week between Carlisle and Sharpsburg.

Leave Cynthiana every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, at 9 a. m., arrive at Carlisle same days by 1 p. m.

Leave Carlisle every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana same days by 8 a. m.

Leave Carlisle every Thursday at 2 p. m., arrive at Sharpsburg same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Sharpsburg every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Carlisle same day by 1 p. m.

3317. From *Frankfort* (3303) by Lawrenceburgh and Salvisa, to *Harrodsburg*, (3318,) 30 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 a. m., arrive at Harrodsburg same days by 7 p. m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Frankfort same days by 1 p. m.

3318. From *Lexington*, (3324) by Nicholasville, Shawnee Run, Harrodsburg, Perryville, Lebanon, Haysville, New Market, Allenton, Campbellsville, Greensburg, Monroe, and Blue Spring Grove, to *Glasgow*, (3322) 126 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 a. m., arrive at Harrodsburg same days by 7 p. m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Glasgow next days by 12 noon.

Leave Glasgow every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 p. m., arrive at Harrodsburg next days by 9 p. m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Lexington same days by 1 p. m.

3319. From *Glasgow*, by Lewis, Scottsville, Belvidere, Tenn., and Hendersonville, to *Nashville*, 80 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Glasgow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p. m., arrive at Nashville next days by 5 p. m.

Leave Nashville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a. m., arrive at Glasgow next days by 12 noon.

3320. From *Louisville* [3303-3401] by Salina, W. Point, Elizabethtown, Coombsville, Melrose, Munfordsville, Three Forks, and Dripping Spring, to *Bowling Green*, [3323] 112 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Louisville daily at 9 a. m., arrive at Bowling Green next days by 9 p. m.

Leave Bowling Green daily at 5 a. m., arrive at Louisville next days by 6 p. m.

3321. From *Bowling Green*, by Franklin, McCreary's, Tenn., Mulloy's, Mansker's Creek, and Pleasant Hill, to *Nash-*

*ville*, 60 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Bowling Green daily at 4 a. m., arrive at Nashville same days by 7 p. m.

Leave Nashville daily at 6 a. m., arrive at Bowling Green same days by 9 p. m.

3322. From *Glasgow* [3318-9] to *Bowling Green*, [3320-1] 24 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Glasgow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p. m., arrive at Bowling Green same days by 7 p. m.

Leave Bowling Green every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Glasgow same days by 12 noon.

3323. From *Bowling Green*, by South Union, Russellville, [3353-4] Adairsville, and Springfield, Tenn., to *Nashville*, 75 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Bowling Green every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 1-2 p. m., arrive at Russellville next days by 4 1-2 a. m., and at Nashville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 6 p. m.

Leave Nashville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Russellville same days by 9 1-2 p. m., and at Bowling Green every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 4 1-2 a. m.

3324. From *Lexington* [3318] by Doneraille, Georgetown, [3305.] Big Eagle, Jones's, Williamstown, Dry Ridge, Crittenden's, Sayer's, Gaines's Cross Roads, [3339.] New Lancaster, Florence, Dry Creek, and Covington, to *Cincinnati*, [1451.] 85 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

N. B. Turkey Foot to be supplied once a week from Big Eagle, 6 miles on horse back.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 p. m., arrive at Cincinnati next days by 6 p. m.

Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Lexington next days by 9 a. m.

3325. From *Georgetown* [3305] by Leesburgh and Broadwell, to *Cynthiana*, 25 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave Georgetown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2 p. m., arrive at Cynthiana next days by 7 a. m.

Leave Cynthiana every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a. m., arrive at Georgetown same days by 3 p. m.

3326. From *Cynthiana* by Falmouth, Flour Creek, Grant's Lick, Alexandria, Cold Spring, and New Port, to *Cincinnati*, 62 miles and back 3 times a week.

Leave Cynthiana every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 a. m., arrive at Cincinnati next days by 2 p. m.

Leave Cincinnati every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana next days by 7 a. m.

3327. From *Cynthiana* by Claysville, [3342] Kentonstown, Germantown, Shannon, and Murphersville, to *Washington*, [3301] 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cynthiana every Tuesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Washington next days by 8 a. m.

Leave Washington every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana next day by 7 a. m.

3328. From *Lexington* [3324] by Nicholasville, Burnt Tavern, Lancaster, Stanford, Walnut Flat, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, London, [3329] Lynn Camp, Barbourville, Cumberland Ford, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and Tazewell, to *Bean's Station* [3328] 170 miles and back three times a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 a. m., arrive at London next days by 4 p. m., and at Bean's Station every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, by 10 p. m.

Leave Bean's Station every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 a. m., arrive at London next days by 4 p. m., and at Lexington every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 10 p. m.

3329. From *Lexington* by Athens, Foxtown and Richmond, to *London*, 68 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Lexington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 a. m., arrive at Richmond same days by 5 p. m., and at London next days by 3 p. m.

Leave London every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Richmond same days by 5 p. m., and at Lexington next days by 12 m.

3330. From *Harrodsburg* [3318] by Stanford, and Waynesburg, to *Somerset*, [3333] 55 miles and back in stages, 3 times a week between Harrodsburg and Stanford, 21 miles, and twice a week between Stanford and Somerset, 34 miles.

Leave Harrodsburg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Stanford same days by 1 p. m.

Leave Stanford every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 a. m., arrive at Harrodsburg same days by 6 p. m.

Leave Stanford every Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p. m., arrive at Somerset next days by 10 a. m.

Leave Somerset every Thursday and Sunday at 2 p. m., arrive at Stanford next days by 10 a. m.

3331. From *Danville* [3330] by Lancaster, Kennedy's, and Silver Creek, to

*Richmond*, [3329] 34 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Danville every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Richmond same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday and Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Danville same days by 5 p. m.

3332. From *Richmond* by Proctor Place, Irvine, Station Camp, Section Creek, and Manchester, to *London* [3328] 94 miles and back, once a week between Richmond and Manchester 70 miles, and twice a week between Manchester and London 24 miles.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Manchester next day by 6 p. m.

Leave Manchester every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Richmond next day by 6 p. m.

Leave Manchester every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at London same days by 3 p. m.

Leave London every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Manchester same days by 3 p. m.

3333. From *Danville* [3330] by Hanging Fork, Liberty, Adam's Mill, Somerset, Clio, Mill Springs, Monticello, Horse Shoe Bottom, and Jamestown, to *Columbia* [3334] 118 miles and back once a week.

Leave Danville every Tuesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Columbia every Friday by 4 p. m.

Leave Columbia every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Danville every Tuesday by 9 a. m.

3334. From *Monticello* [3333] by Big South Fork, Jellico, and Whiteley C. H. to *Barbourville*, [3328] 80 miles and back once a week.

Leave Monticello every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Barbourville next day by 6 p. m.

Leave Barbourville every Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Monticello next day by 6 p. m.

3335. From *Cumberland Ford* [3328] by Letcher, and Harlan C. H., to *Jonesville*, Va. [1989] 53 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cumberland Ford every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jonesville next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Jonesville every Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Cumberland Ford next day by 6 p. m.

3336. From *Manchester* [3332] to *Perry C. H.* [3309] 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Manchester every Wednesday at 4 p. m., arrive at Perry C. H. next day by 7 p. m.

Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at 12 m., arrive at Manchester next day by 3 p. m.

3337. From *Mount Sterling* [3307] by Red River Iron Works, Irvine, Crawfords, Cane Creek, Patrick's Salt Works, and Grape Vine, to *Perry C. H.* 102 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Mount Sterling every Friday at 3 p. m., arrive at Perry C. H. every Monday by 6 p. m.

Leave Perry C. H. every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Mount Sterling every Friday by 8 a. m.

3338. From *Trimble's Iron Works* by Greenup C. H. [3310] to *French Grant*, O., 10 miles and back once a week.

Leave Trimble's Iron Works every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at French Grant same day by 4 p. m.

Leave French Grant every Wednesday at 4 1-2 p. m., arrive at Trimble's Iron Works same day by 8 p. m.

3339. From *Gaines' Cross Roads* [3324] by Cloyd's Cross Roads, Fisksburg, Grassy Creek, Falmouth, Power's Cross Roads, Germantown, Minerva, and Dover, to *Maysville* 80 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Gaines' Cross Roads every Wednesday and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Maysville next days by 6 p. m.

Leave Maysville every Sunday and Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Gaines' Cross Roads every Monday and Wednesday by 6 p. m.

3340. From *Gaines' Cross Roads* by Verona, South Fork Big Bone, Connors, Castleman's, New Liberty, New Castle, [3345] Ballardsville, and Floydburgh, to *Middletown* (3303) 85 miles and back once a week.

Leave Gaines' Cross Roads every Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Middletown every Thursday by 5 p. m.

Leave Middletown every Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Gaines' Cross Roads every Tuesday by 11 a. m.

3341. From *Burlington* (3397) by Francisville, to Corneliussville, Petersburg, Aurora, Ind., and Rising Sun, to *South Fork Big Bone*, Ky., 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Burlington every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at South Fork Big Bone same day by 7 p. m.

Leave South Fork Big Bone every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Burlington same day by 2 p. m.

3342. From *Claysville* (3327) by Milford and Powersville, to *Augusta*, 24 miles and back once a week.

Leave Claysville every Wednesday at

6 a. m., arrive at Augusta same day by 1 p. m.

Leave Augusta every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Claysville same day by 3 p. m.

3343. From *Great Crossings* by Stamping Ground, Long Lick, Owen's, Owen-ton, New Liberty, Eagle Creek, Beech Park, and Warsaw, to *Ghent*, 3346, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Great Crossings every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Ghent next day by 9 p. m.

Leave Ghent every Sunday at 5 a. m., arrive at G. Crossings next day by 1 p. m.

3344. From *Cynthiana*, 3325, by Coleman'sville, to *Williamstown*, 3324, 26 miles and back once a week.

Leave Cynthiana every Saturday at 9 a. m., arrive at Williamstown same day by 4 p. m.

Leave Williamstown every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana same day by 2 p. m.

3345. From *Shelbyville*, 3303, by Mitchell's Mills, to *New Castle*, 3349, 16 miles and back, three times a week in stages.

Leave Shelbyville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a. m., arrive at New Castle same days by 12 noon.

Leave New Castle every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m., arrive at Shelbyville same days by 6 p. m.

3346. From *New Castle* by Brent's and Port William, to *Ghent*, 3343, 28 miles and back, 3 times a week.

Leave New Castle every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 1-2 p. m., arrive at Ghent same days by 9 p. m.

Leave Ghent every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at New Castle same day by 12 noon.

N. B. Separate proposals will be received for carrying the mail six times a week from Ghent to Vevay and back, as part of the route No. 2992, Ind., the schedule to be arranged for daylight by the postmasters.

3347. From *Russellville*, 3353, by Franklin, to *Scottsville*, 3319, 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Russellville every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Scottsville same days by 9 p. m.

Leave Scottsville every Thursday at 4 a. m., arrive at Russellville same day by 9 p. m.

3348. From *Frankfort*, 3302-3, by Elk Horn, Cedar Creek, and Seven Creek, to *Owenton*, 3343, 28 miles and back once a week.

Leave Frankfort every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Owenton same days by 4 p. m.

Leave Owenton every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Frankfort same day by 4 p. m.

3349. From *Frankfort*, by Laputa, Pleasantville, New Castle, 3345, Benovol, Bedford, Corn Creek, and Milton, to *Madison*, Ind., 50 miles and back three times a week, in stages.

Leave Frankfort every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at New Castle same days by 12 noon, and at Madison same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Madison every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at New Castle same days by 12 noon, and at Frankfort same days by 8 p. m.

3350. From *Laputa*, 3349, by Christiansburgh, Robert's Store, Ballardsville, and La Grange, to *West Port*, 3377, 33 miles and back once a week.

Leave Laputa every Wednesday, after the arrival of the mail from Frankfort, say by 7 a. m., arrive at La Grange same days by 7 p. m.

Leave La Grange every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Laputa same day by 5 p. m.

3351. From *Cynthiana*, 3326, by Ruddle's Mills, Paris, 3301, Clintonville, Winchester and Boonsboro' to *Richmond*, 3329, 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cynthiana every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Richmond next day by 2 p. m.

Leave Richmond every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Cynthiana next day by 12 noon.

3352. From *London* (3328) by Whiteley C. H. and Clear Fork, to *Jacksboro'* (2577) Tenn., 65 miles and back, once a week.

Leave London every Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksboro' next day



a week by the way of West Port.  
Leave Louisville every Monday and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Bedford same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Bedford every Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a. m., arrive at Louisville same day by 9 p. m.  
3378. From West Point 3320, by Plain Dealing, Brandenburg, Hardinsburgh, 3374, Clover Port, Howsall, Robert's, Owensboro, Richland, Henderson, Smith's Mills, Morganfield, 3364, Mount Zion, and Raleigh, to Shawneetown, Ill. 3305, and 3362, 166 miles and back once a week in stages.  
Leave West Point every Monday and Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Louisville, say at 2 p. m., arrive at Shawneetown every Thursday and Sunday by 1 p. m.  
Leave Shawneetown every Thursday and Sunday at 2 p. m., arrive at West Point every Sunday and Wednesday in time to connect with the Mail to Louisville, say by 1 p. m.  
3379. From Bardstown 3375, by New Haven, Loretto, Raywick, New Market, and Rolling Fork, to Lebanon 3318, 55 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Bardstown every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lebanon next day by 12 noon.  
Leave Lebanon every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Bardstown next day by 12 noon.  
3380. From Bowling Green 3320-1, by Locust Forest, Morgantown, Hartford, Panther's Creek, and Owensboro, 3378, to Rockport, Ind. 83 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Bowling Green every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Rockport every Friday by 12 p. m., noon.  
Leave Rockport every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Bowling Green every Sunday by 3 p. m.  
3381. From Elizabethtown 3320, by Hodgenville and Summersville to Greensburg, 3318, 40 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Elizabethtown every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Greensburg same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Greensburg every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Elizabethtown same day by 6 p. m.  
3382. From Greensburg 3318, by Et-na, Fountain Powder Mills, Glenn Brook, Munfordsville and Millerstown, to Litchfield, 3383, 70 miles & back once a week.  
Leave Greensburg every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Litchfield next day by 5 p. m.  
Leave Litchfield every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Greensburg next day by 5 p. m.  
3383. From Elizabethtown, by Stevensburg, Litchfield, Berry's Lick, Morgantown and Davis's Cross Roads, to Russellville, 3323, 90 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Elizabethtown every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Russellville every Saturday by 8 p. m.  
Leave Russellville every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Elizabethtown every Thursday by 12 noon.  
3384. From Greensburg 3318, by Columbia, Creelsburg and Seventy Six, to Elliott's Cross Roads, 2537, 58 miles and back twice a week between Greensburg and Columbia, 18 miles; and once a week between Columbia and Elliott's Cross Roads, 40 miles.  
Leave Greensburg every Wednesday and Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Columbia same day by 12 noon.  
Leave Columbia every Wednesday and Sunday at 1 p. m., arrive at Greensburg same day by 7 p. m.  
Leave Columbia every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Elliott's Cross Roads same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Elliott's Cross Roads every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Columbia same day by 6 p. m.  
3385. From Columbia 3384, by Breeding and Paoli, to Burkesville, 3386, return by Crocus Creek, equal to 32 miles once a week.  
Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Burkesville same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Burkesville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Columbia same day by 6 p. m.  
3386. From Glasgow 3318-99, by Paces, Edmonton and Marrow Bone, to Burkesville, 52 miles and back twice a week.  
Leave Glasgow every Monday and Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Burkesville next days by 8 p. m.  
Leave Burkesville every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 a. m., arrive at Glasgow next days by 12 noon.  
3388. From Glasgow, by Rocky Hill, Peter's Creek, Tompkinsville, and Mud Camp, to Marrow Bone, 3386, return from Tompkinsville by Hughes's, Peter's Creek and Rocky Hill, to Glasgow, equal to 53 miles once a week.  
Leave Glasgow every Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Marrow Bone next day by 5 p. m.  
Leave Marrow Bone every Wednesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Glasgow next day 12 noon.  
3388. From Monroe 3318, by Taylor's Cross Roads, Horse Well and Prewett's Knob, to Three Forks, 3320, 24 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Monroe every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Three Forks same day by 12 noon.  
Leave Three Forks every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Monroe same day by 8 p. m.  
3389. From Elizabethtown 3320 by Howell's Springs, Little York, Brandenburg and Boonsport, to Fredonia, Ind. 2984, 55 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Elizabethtown every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Fredonia next day by 12 noon.  
Leave Fredonia every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 7 p. m.  
3390. From Dripping Spring [3320] by Brownsville, Litchfield, Smithfield, Hudsonville, Hardinsburgh, and Stephensport, to Rome, Ind. [2982], 70 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Dripping Spring every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rome next day by 8 p. m.  
Leave Rome every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Dripping Spring next day by 6 p. m.  
3391. From Hardinsburgh, [3378] by Planter's Hall, Green's Mount, Pleasant, Hartford, Lewisburg, Greenville and McKinney's Mills, to Hopkinsville, [3354-5], 100 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Hardinsburgh every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Hopkinsville every Wednesday at 2 p. m., arrive at Hardinsburgh every Friday by 8 p. m.  
3392. From Owensboro [3378] by Long Falls Creek, Runney, Worthington, Bremen and Millport, to Greensville, [3364] 55 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Owensboro every Friday at 4 p. m., arrive at Greensville next day by 7 p. m.  
Leave Greensville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Owensboro next day by 9 p. m.  
3393. From Columbia [3384] by Casey's Creek, to Liberty, [3333], 35 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Columbia every Tuesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Liberty same day by 3 p. m.  
Leave Liberty every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Columbia same day by 3 p. m.  
3394. From Princeton [3354], to Cadiz, [3358], 25 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Princeton every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Cadiz same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Cadiz every Tuesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Princeton same day by 6 p. m.  
3395. From Smithland [3354] by Wythe, to Wadesboro, [3359], 30 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Smithland every Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Wadesboro same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Wadesboro every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Smithland same day by 6 p. m.  
3396. From Feliciana [3370] by Dukedom, Tenn., and Harmony, to Dresden, 30 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Feliciana every Tuesday at 11 a. m., arrive at Dresden same day by 8 p. m.  
Leave Dresden every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Feliciana same day by 3 p. m.  
3397. From Cincinnati, Ohio, [1451] by Florence, Ky., and Burlington, to Lawrenceburg Ind. [2991], 30 miles 3 times a week in stages.  
Leave Cincinnati every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Lawrenceburg same day by 5 p. m.  
Leave Lawrenceburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a. m., arrive at Cincinnati same day by 5 p. m.  
3398. From Newport [3326] by Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Ky., [3324] to Newport, 3 miles daily.  
Leave Newport daily at 7 a. m., arrive at Newport same day by 9 a. m.  
3399. From Barry by Visalia, Alexandria [3326] Carthage, Flag Springs, to Point Pleasant, Ohio, 35 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Point Pleasant same day by 2 p. m., and return to Alexandria same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Alexandria every Thursday at 10 a. m., arrive at Barry same day by 2 p. m. and return to Alexandria same day by 6 p. m.  
3400. From Lexington [3301] to Keene, 9 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Lexington every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Keene same day by 5 p. m.  
Leave Keene every Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Lexington same day by 12 noon.  
3401. From Cincinnati [1451] Ohio, by Ghent, Ky., or Vevay, and Madison, Ind., to Louisville, Ky., [3320], 132 miles and back daily in steamboats.  
Leave Cincinnati daily at 6 a. m., arrive at Louisville same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Louisville daily at 5 a. m., arrive at Cincinnati same day by 12 night.  
IN TENNESSEE.  
2594. From McCreary's [3321] by Fountain Head, Ashford's, Gallatin, and Rives, to Lebanon, [5644], 42 miles and back once a week.  
Leave McCreary's every Thursday at 3 p. m., arrive at Lebanon next day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Lebanon every Wednesday at 9 a. m., arrive at McCreary's next day by 12 noon.  
Proposals will also be received for the transportation of the mails three times a week in steam boats, up and down the river Ohio and Mississippi, on the following routes, either in the whole or in such parts or combinations as may suit the companies or individuals proposing to include the daily route No. 3401, or otherwise. The Postmaster General reserves the right to decline accepting, should the prices offered in his judgment exceed the advantage to be derived.  
From Pittsburgh by Beaver, Pa., Steubenville, Ohio, and Wellsburg, Va., to Wheeling, 96 miles.  
From Wheeling by Marietta, Ohio, Parkersburg, Va., and Gallipolis, Ohio, to Guyandotte, Va., 200 miles.  
From Guyandotte by Burlington, Ohio, Greenupsburg, Ky., Portsmouth, Ohio, Maysville and Augusta, Ky., to Cincinnati, 154 miles.  
From Louisville by Frederick, Troy, Rockport and Evansville, Ind., and Henderson, Ky., to Shawneetown, Illinois, 265 miles.  
From Shawneetown by Golconda, Ill., Smithland and Paducah, Ky., and Caledonia, Illinois to the Mouth of the Ohio, 129 miles.  
From the Mouth of the Ohio, by Cape Girardeau, Bainbridge, St. Genevieve and Herculaneum, Missouri to St. Louis, 180 miles.  
From Mouth of Ohio by Columbus and Mills Point, Ky., New Madrid, Missouri, Randolph, Tenn., and Greenville, Arkansas Territory, to Memphis, Tenn., 225 miles.  
From Memphis, by Helena, Mouth of Arkansas, and Chicot, Ark., Princeton, Vicksburg, and Grand Gulf, Miss., to Natchez 503 miles.  
From Natchez, by Fort Adams, Miss., Saint Francisville, Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville, La., to New Orleans, 300 miles.  
NOTES.  
I. The persons who shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be entitled to the contracts, on the foregoing routes respectively, must on or before the 1st day of December next, enter into written contracts and obligations, with good and sufficient security, to perform such contracts respectively; which contracts and obligations the Postmaster General will cause to be prepared and forwarded for execution.  
II. Said contracts will provide.  
1. For the due conveyance of the mail of the United States on the routes respectively, and the due delivery at, and despatch from, each post office on the route of the mail, and its protection and security.  
2. The payment of the contractor of his compensation quarterly, and within two months after the expiration of each quarter, through collections from postmasters or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may direct; the contractors and their sureties being held responsible for all overpayments.  
3. That fines be imposed for failures to arrive in time, and for failures to take and leave mails, and for suffering the mails to be destroyed, lost, wet or otherwise damaged. It is to be distinctly understood that failures to arrive in time to connect with a depending mail, shall be considered as equal to a trip lost, and for every trip lost there shall be a forfeiture, whatever may be the cause, equal to the pay of the trip, which shall without fail in every instance be deducted from the quarter's pay; which forfeiture shall be increased into a penalty of a higher amount, unless the contractor shows that every possible exertion was made to prevent the failure.  
4. That the Postmaster General may increase the speed and alter the times of arrival and departure fixed by the schedules, and alter the route, he making adequate compensation for any expense occasioned thereby, not, however, to exceed the exact proportion of the original amount to the additional duties required.  
5. That the Postmaster General may curtail the service or discontinue the service at any time, and in case he wishes to place on the route a higher de-

gree of service than is contracted for, first offering the privilege to the contractor on the route, of performing such higher service, on the terms that can be obtained; or whenever he shall deem it expedient to lessen the service or to leave such route, or any part of it out of operation; provided that reduction of compensation in consequence of reduction of service, shall not exceed the exact proportion which the service dispensed with bears to the whole service.  
6. That the Postmaster General may annul the contract, for the failure of the contractor to perform any of the stipulations of the contract; for violating the Post Office law, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; or for refusing to discharge any driver or carrier when required so to do by the Postmaster General; or for transmitting commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, or for being concerned himself or by his agent in such act.  
7. That if the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.  
8. That contractors on stage and coach routes shall in the conveyance of passengers give a preference to those who are brought in the connecting mail lines, over those travelling in any other; so that connecting mail stage routes shall form continuous travelling lines.  
9. That the Postmaster General may terminate all the contracts in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Michigan, on the 30th September, 1839, or the 30th June, 1839, as he election, on forwarding 6 months previous notice of his intention to do so, so as to have the contract year expire on either of the days above named, instead of the 31st December.  
10. That an assignment of the contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General first obtained, shall subject it to forfeiture.  
11. The schedules are arranged so as to allow 7 minutes to each post office for opening and closing the mails generally, and one hour to the distributing post offices; but the Postmaster General is to have the power of extending the time, on allowing the like extension to the contractor, if he shall claim it. But it is designated to have the exchange of mails made at most of the offices on the most important coach routes, by means of pouches, so as to prevent any detention at them, and to allow at the more important offices more than 7 minutes for the overhauling of the mail portmanteaux.  
IV. Bidders will observe the following directions.  
1. Make a separate proposal for each route; the several routes must not be blended in one bid, as it is designed to draw up the contracts so as to have but one route embraced in each contract.  
2. State in the proposal the number of the route.  
The names of the offices at which it begins and ends.  
The amount or yearly compensation asked for the service.  
The number of trips monthly, weekly or daily, as the case may be.  
And the manner in which the mail is to be carried.  
N. B. Where the manner of conveyance is not specified in the advertisement, it is intended the mail shall be carried in the cheapest mode contemplated by the Department; namely, on horse.  
3. Sign the proposal, and underneath the signature write the place of your residence by the name of the post office, county and State; seal it, direct it to the "General Post Office, Washington City," and endorse upon the letter, "Proposals in the State of."  
Here insert the name of the State in which the route is advertised, and cause the same to be transmitted by mail or otherwise, in season to be received on or before the 15th day of October next. Be careful to make the proper address and endorsement on the letter containing the proposal, as it is not intended to be kept on file until after said 15th of October.  
V. If the bidder is not a contractor, satisfactory recommendations of his ability to perform the service, and his general standing, must be submitted, to entitle his proposal to consideration.  
VI. Bids for contracts on post coach and stage routes, must be attended by the written consent of at least two responsible persons, to be security for the person or persons offering; which written paper may specify the route or routes, or indicate a general consent, and it must be accompanied by the certificate of one or more postmasters, or other satisfactory evidence of the pecuniary responsibility of the persons so offered as security. No bid for this description of routes, not thus sustained, will be considered.  
VII. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the contractor will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay can be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.  
VIII. The privilege of carrying the mails, on stage and coach routes, on horse during the winter months, or at any other time, will not be allowed, unless it is stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.  
IX. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments.  
Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person, who may appoint a third, and the decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be excepted unconditionally.  
X. If a person shall refuse to execute a contract and bond, with sureties as he accepted bid, all his other contracts with the Department shall be subject to forfeiture; and he shall be prosecuted under the 44th section of the act for the regulation of the Post Office Department, passed March 3, 1825.  
XI. The special routes herein advertised, shall be established by the Postmaster General under the 4th section of the act aforesaid, upon the condition that the expense of transporting the mail upon them does not exceed the net proceeds of the offices for the supply of which they are established. Bidders must understand that this description of routes must be taken subject to that condition. Their compensation cannot, under any circumstances, exceed the net amount of the offices thus to be supplied.  
XII. Other days in the week than those named in the advertisement, may better suit the publication of newspapers on weekly and semi-weekly routes; or in reference to other circumstances of which the Department is unapprised, better accommodate the public. Postmasters are requested to examine this advertisement, and point out to the Department all such cases for alteration.  
AMOS KENDALL,  
Postmaster General.  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1835.

**WHEREAS.**  
SOME time ago I made a publication in the Kentucky Gazette, in which I charged David J. Merrell with having obtained, from me, by fraud a bill of sale of some negroes—and whereas, being satisfied, that the said Merrell, did not as therein charged, or in any other manner, practise any fraud upon me; I consider it due to him, to state so by a publication in the same paper, and to remove as far as I can, any impression which that publication may have created against him—for that purpose, I have this day signed this and caused it to be inserted in the same paper. Witness my hand and seal, this 9th July, 1835.  
DAVID J. MERRELL, Seal.  
W. H. Garnett, mark 28-31

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE Jail on the night of Friday July 17th, JOHN WARD, Confined for dealing FARIO. Ward is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, smooth skin, red complexion, heavy beard and dark hair; small, dark, keen, hazel eyes; weighs about 145 pounds, is uncommonly stout made, very pleasant countenance, and polite in his conversation. He had on, a striped Gingham round-about, twilled cotton pantaloons, and drab over Coat.  
The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Ward to me in Lexington.  
T. B. MEGOWAN,  
Jailor Fayette County.  
Lexington, July 18, 1835—28-11

## DOCTORS CROSS AND BLACKBURN

WILL practice Medicine in all its departments in the city of Lexington and its vicinity. The former having paid, during his recent attendance upon the Medical schools and Hospitals of Europe, great attention to Surgery and Midwifery, would be glad to engage in the practice of those branches of the art.  
To those laboring under Stone or Gravel, Dr. Cross would say, that he has it now in his power to offer them a means of relief for their sufferings, not only safe and effectual, but comparatively painless and bloodless. The operation he proposes to perform, is denominated LITHOTRITY, and comprehends in its instrumental apparatus no cutting instrument. It was invented by Baron Heurteloup, and it is at this time practiced with the greatest possible degree of success in both Paris and London. In proof of its claims upon the confidence of the public, it is sufficient to say, that a very great number of the most celebrated Surgeons of Europe have given their unqualified approbation; among whom we may mention the names of Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie and the late Baron Duperren.  
As the operation of Civiale has been attempted in the West, and I believe with results altogether unsatisfactory, he deems it proper to remark, that the one here offered, to the public is totally unlike it in its principle, and he has commanded a degree of success, for which he or his warmest friends never contended. While that of Civiale is abandoned by every one but himself, that of Baron Heurteloup is admired, supported and practised by daily increasing numbers of Surgeons.  
Office on Main street, near Brennan's Hotel, where they will gratuitously prescribe for the poor every day at 9 o'clock, A. M.  
Lex. July 4, 1834—26-11

## FASHIONABLE AND SERVICEABLE HATS. WHITE & SHAW.

HAVE now on hand at the Hat Shop north corner of Main and Main-cross streets, a splendid assortment of Long and Short Napped Beaver Hats; Imitation, do. do. Celebrated Brush, do. do. Satin Beaver, do. do. Cashmere and Roram's All of their own manufacture, which they will warrant equal to any imported from the East, or manufactured in the West, and will be sold on as accommodating terms.  
N. B. Ladies' heavier hats made to order.  
Oct. 17, 1834—43-11

## PASTURE, (Fowler's Garden.)

IN addition to my Pasture at home, I have the Race field, where I will receive horses on moderate terms. I will also water and salt them with care.  
B. C. BLINCOE.  
Fayette county, June 6, 1835—23-11

## NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE 2d instalment of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, will become due and payable on Monday, the 29th inst. After that day, the President will attend daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., at the Bank of the United States, in Lexington, for the purpose of refunding all money paid to the Commissioners in Lexington for Stock not retained.  
JOHN TILFORD, Pres.  
June 27, 1835—26-31

## Our city is still enlivened by the presence of a great number of respectable foreigners, principally from the South.

SAMUEL G. SMITH, Esq. Sec'y. of State for Tennessee, arrived on Friday last, and took lodgings at Brennan's Hotel.

Kentucky Scrip.—The Kentucky Loan of \$100,000 has been taken by Prime, Ward & King of New York, at \$103 10 cents for every hundred dollars stock, at an interest of 5 per cent. Interest to commence when the money is advanced. Principal to be paid in 20 years.

The Chief Justiceship.—Our Norfolk correspondent informs us by slips, and letters to the same effect have also been received here, that the President of the United States has appointed the Hon. ROGER B. TANEY Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Judge Marshall, deceased.

They also state that the President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, General Gration, Colonel Earle, Major Donelson, and others of his suite, came up to Norfolk from the Rip Raps on Saturday, in the steamer Columbia, and visited the Navy Yard and Dry Dock. As it was his wish to avoid parade, the Columbia was ordered directly up to the Navy Yard, and the President having made his reconnaissance and partaken of an elegant collation at Commodore Warrington's, embarked in two hours after he landed, and returned to the Rip Raps. The customary honor of a salute at landing was dispensed with at the President's request.—Balt. Amer.

## INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN MISSISSIPPI.

A merchant of Nashville received a letter this morning, from a gentleman of respectability in Mississippi, giving an account of an extensive meditated insurrection of the slaves in that state; which was, fortunately, discovered a few days before the intended massacre took place. The letter is evidently written under strong excitement, and perhaps, with some exaggeration, but the account given is, no doubt substantially true.

The writer says:  
"I take a few moments from the aw-

ful distress and confusion existing here to inform you that this (Hinds) and several adjoining counties, have been under arms day and night, in our own defence, expecting every moment to be burned up or have our throats cut by the Negroes. A dreadful alarm exists, particularly among the females.  
"An insurrection has, it appears, been on hand among the negroes, for the last six months, headed by white men. The massacre was to have commenced on the fourth of July. Their plans were well laid, and, no doubt but that thousands of the whites would have been murdered, had we not been saved, only a week before the time, by a faithful negro man, who was in all the secrets, and was to have been high in command, and who revealed to his master the whole plan; and, to convince him of its reality, placed his master in a position where, from his place of concealment, he could overhear one of their night meetings, at which the whole scheme was discussed.

"A great many negroes, were, in consequence taken up in Madison county, from whom the committee found out who the white leaders were. About ten negroes and five or six white men have been hung without any form of law or trial except an examination before the examining committee. They are still going on trying and hanging. It appears, from a confession that Doctor Cotton made, that their route was to have commenced from some place above this and proceed thence, through the principal towns to Natchez, and then on to New Orleans, murdering all the white men and ugly women—sparing the handsome ones and making wives of them—and plundering and burning as they went. Dr. Cotton after being condemned upon negro testimony made a confession and disclosed the whole plan. He is an old confederate of a man by the name of Murrell, now in the Nashville Penitentiary."

In addition to the foregoing, which is copied from the Nashville Banner of the 15th inst., we learn by a gentleman just arrived in this city, that there were 40 negroes executed. From the information given by Cotton, five men in Vicksburg, were reported to be concerned in the proposed insurrection, one of whom was taken by the citizens, whipped severely, tarred and feathered, then released, and informed that if himself and companions did not immediately depart, their fate would be worse. Instead of taking the hint, the whole five took possession of a house after arming themselves, which they secured as well as they were able. The Citizens determined to dislodge them, and attacked the house. The back door was forced by the party at the head of which was Col. Vick, who fell forward as the door gave way. A gun was instantly discharged from within, the contents of which were lodged in the breast of Doct. Hugh Shiel Bodley, (a native of this city, and son of the late Gen. Bodley) who fell and expired without uttering a word. The gentlemen in the Doctor's rear immediately fired on the assassin and gave him a mortal wound, when the whole five were taken and hung up on the spot.

We deeply regret the death of Doctor Bodley, he was reared, educated, and universally esteemed in this city, as a gentleman of amiability, and great promise in his profession. His death, under any circumstances, would cast a gloom over Lexington.

There is a further report, that six white men who were under examination, at some point not now recollected, were hung without going through the trial, in consequence of the intelligence of insurrectionary movements in the neighborhood, which required their immediate assistance.

## OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

There is to be no war between Ohio and Michigan. The firmness and prudence of the President has enabled him to avert the storm which appeared on the point of bursting forth in blood and ruin but a few weeks since. The Columbus Hemisphere of the 15th inst. congratulates its readers "that all apprehensions of a forcible collision arising out of the controversy in relation to the North-western boundary of this State—are removed. The communication between the Governor and the General Government since the adjournment of the Legislature has led to results entirely satisfactory to the former—and which embrace all that the honor or interests of the State can require. The several objects contemplated in the compromise bill will be accomplished in due season."

This desirable object was effected immediately after the arrival of the Ohio Commissioners at Washington. They were met by the President with frankness; he entered with promptitude into an arrangement consistent with the interests and honor of all parties, viz: that Ohio should run her line without molestation, and that the citizens of the disputed territory should be left free to choose between her jurisdiction and that of Michigan. We have no doubt that all parties will sincerely rejoice that this embarrassing question has been settled upon Congress can act on the subject, and that they will freely and with confidence give praise for the skill and prudence with which it has been managed.—Lou. Pub. Adv.